THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHAT THE NEW TARIFF IS EXPECTED TO DO

THE MOST REMARKABLE THING about the new Tariff Law, in the opinion of more than one observer, is the calmness with which it is received by those very interests which only a few months ago were proclaiming frantically that its passage would be the signal for chaos and disaster in the world of American industries. The case of these manufacturers reminds one editor of the man who, falling into a river, struggled and cried piteously for help until at the suggestion of an old fisherman he stood up—and found that the water was only three feet deep. There was surprize in many quarters at the smoothness with which the bill forged its way through the Senate, long considered the stronghold of the protected interests. But even greater astonishment followed when the new law finally slid from the ways without causing a perceptible ripple in the waters of American business. The country, remarks a Democratic editor, is emerging from its "protective hypnotism."

It is claimed by the Administration, according to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), that the Simmons-Underwood Law fulfils four of the party's pledges, namely: "Tariff reform, reduction in the high cost of living, campaign against the trusts (in that duties have been taken off many trust-made articles), and the income tax." The same correspondent notes that the Democratic party "has emerged from the tariff struggle intact and harmonious, with the opposition still divided." And he adds the following concise items of information:

"The new law imposes an average *ad valorem* rate of from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the Aldrich Law was 40.12 per cent.

"The income-tax feature of the bill is expected to net some $83,000,000. It will call for a tax on net incomes of unmarried persons of $3,000 and upward and on net incomes of married persons living together, where the wife or husband is dependent, of $4,000 and upward.

"Expert estimates indicate a surplus of $16,000,000 over all expenditures at the end of the present fiscal year."

A saving to consumers of $1,000,000,000 a year is predicted by Mr. Underwood as a result of the new schedules. The free list alone, we are told, "should save approximately $500,000,000 annually." While these estimates are flouted by some Republican critics, and are admitted by Democratic organs to partake of the uncertainty attaching to all estimates, there seems to be a wide-spread inclination to agree with the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) that, other things being equal, the reduction of the tariff will reduce the cost of living. Says *The Times:*

"It will bring in more competition in the supply of the necessaries of life, and the logical, practical, direct tendency of increased competition in these necessaries must be to bring down their cost. If that result does not follow, it will be the duty of the Government to find out why it does not follow and to take action accordingly.

"The necessaries of life in our country fall under three heads: food, clothing, and shelter. To the great mass of our people, to all but an insignificant fraction, these are not only necessaries, but the purchase of them absorbs nearly the whole of the income from wages, salary, or the profits of relatively small trading and industry. On practically all the articles under these three heads the protective tariff has levied duties, mostly very heavy duties, for the purpose and with the effect of striking out competition from abroad and enabling home dealers to exact higher prices. The Underwood tariff reduces or removes these duties. Its purpose is, and its effect will tend to be, to increase competition and bring down prices. At the same time, by reducing or removing the duties on the materials of manufacture, the new tariff will permit home industries to meet foreign competition, and this also will tend to lower the level of prices to the consumer."

Not only will the new tariff reduce prices, declares Mr. Bryan, but it will also increase wages, production, imports, and the consumer's purchasing power. He is quoted by a correspondent as saying:

"I believe it will increase production by reducing prices. In the case of woolen goods, it will also improve the quality. People can hereafter wear woolen goods who have heretofore worn shoddy clothing. . . . If the reduction in the tariff results in the lowering of prices, as I believe it will, it will create a larger demand, and this larger demand for products will create a larger demand for labor. And the tendency will be to increase wages rather than lowering them. . . . . .

"Imports are likely to increase, but an increase in imports is entirely consistent with an increased demand for local products also. If, for instance, you decrease prices one-third, that one-third will not be entirely saved to consumers. They are likely to buy more, as stated, so that the net result will be that consumers will save a part of the reduction, while their increased purchases will be distributed over both imports and local manufactures. It is not a mathematical problem in which percentages can be stated with accuracy. One can only speak of the forces that will operate, and then make an estimate of the relative influence of these forces."

A canvass of the leading New York merchants by *The Herald*

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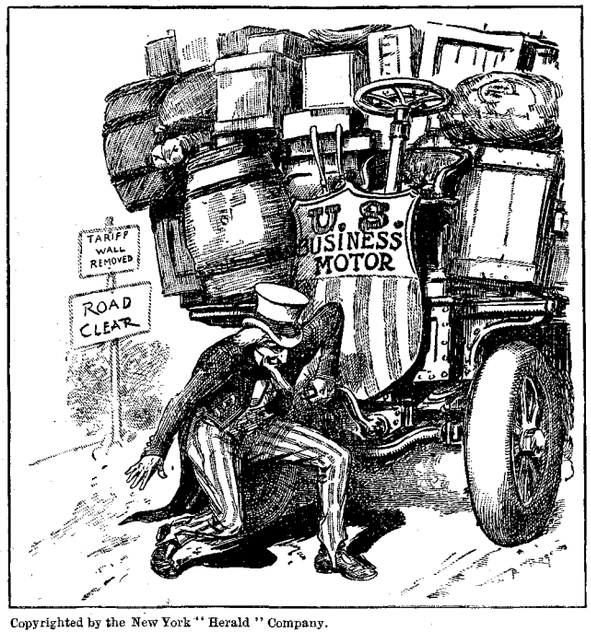
elicited such statements as the following: "When the tariff revision becomes fully operative, there will be a general reduction of from five to ten per cent. in the retail price of the better grades of women's apparel." "There will be a substantial reduction in the retail price of men's overcoats and suits of a high grade, and a marked improvement in the quality of materials used in the manufacture of garments of lower prices."

Far from convinced that the savings demonstrable on paper will be discoverable when we seek them in our pocket-books, the Washington *Times* (Prog.) draws the following slightly ironical picture of the consumer saving money at every turn under the new tariff, from the time he rises from his bed to the time he leaves the breakfast-table:

"As you emerge from your blankets (duty reduced 5 per cent. under the new tariff), and dash across the rug (reduced 25.44 per cent.), or the linoleum (reduced 17 per cent.), to the bath-



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CRANK HER UP, UNCLE SAM!

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

room (tiles reduced 2½ cents a square foot), you are entitled to know that you may use the bath brick with more than your usual abandon, for it is about to be 20 per cent. lower in the list. Your perfumed toilet soap is treated almost as kindly by Mr. Underwood and his colleagues. Your towels are to come in 15 per cent. cheaper. The alcohol for your rub-down, now taxed 20 per cent., is to be admitted free. Thirty-seven per cent. has been knocked off the duty on razors.

"After you have donned your clothing (reduced variously from 10 to 74 per cent.), please contemplate the savings which must come, if the tariff tinkers speak truly, to your breakfast-table when the new schedule is in force. Ten per cent. on the table-cloth, a cent a pound on prunes—these are no mean trifles for you, who expect to lay something aside for old age as soon as the robber tariff is reduced.

"Your coffee is now on the free list, and will stay there. But if you use chocolate, rise and cheer, for it is to be reduced 13 per cent. Fresh eggs are coming in at 5 cents less a dozen and the pepper and salt to go with them will be reduced respectively 1½ cents and one mill a pound. The duty on wheat for your rolls is chopped 25 cents a bushel; on your oatmeal, 1 cent a pound. Potatoes are to rush from foreign fields at 25 cents less a bushel. Imported lamb will come to your table—if the wicked middle-man doesn't wrong you—at a quarter less than it comes now. If you are importing cream for your coffee (most of us don't) it is going to be knocked down 5 cents a gallon.

"Doesn't it stun you, the very prospect of all the money you are going to save? Light your pipe (27 per cent. reduction), and dream of the wealth the new tariff will pile up for you, maybe. You have only finished breakfast and yet the figures are delightfully opulent.

"But will your breakfast a year from to-day be really cheaper, according to your market accounts, than it is this morning? That will be the test of the tariff so far as the ordinary householder is concerned. Well, we shall see."

But in case the new tariff should not immediately reduce the cost of living and make everybody comfortable and happy, the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) reminds us that "the Democratic party did not promise to perform miracles, and the monopoly and business evils which have been fostered and promoted by Republican policy and favoritism for generations are not to be removed in a day." To which the Republican Boston *Transcript* retorts that "the people in general will probably find that they have no more money to spend under the Simmons-Underwood tariff than they had under its predecessor, while those thrown out of work by the embarrassment of industries will have a good deal less." Representative Sereno E. Payne, father of the tariff replaced by the present measure, also predicts that "all the small reductions in tariff will be absorbed at the wharf and will never reach the consumer," and that American commerce and industry will suffer a disastrous setback under the new law.

On the latter point there can be no more interesting witness than President William M. Wood, of the American Woolen Company, who assured the Tariff Board in 1911 that no change could be made in the wool schedule, the keystone of the protection arch, without shaking American industry to its very foundations. Instead of lamenting the changes that have been made despite his warning, Mr. Wood now declares himself relieved that tariff uncertainty is ended. He is quoted as saying:

"I am not enthusiastic over the Underwood Bill; still free wool is of inestimable value to the clothmaker. It will give him a wide field for the employment of his manipulating ability and will be a helpful advantage.

"Even tho the protection appears very slender, we shall make the best of an inevitable situation, and it is believed that eventually, after adjustment to the new condition of things, with economy the American Woolen Company will be able to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad. The mills making fine fancy goods will find the problem more difficult.

"I am very anxious to get at the enemy. This long and exasperating delay by Congress has had a damaging effect upon the industry this year."

These calm words move the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) to remark:

"It would be cruel to place over against these calm assurances by Mr. Wood the alarmed protests and dire predictions that were made, when the wool schedules were pending, in the name of the American Woolen Company and others in the wool manufacture. One sees now that all this was a kind of inherited and professional fear. The manufacturers simply felt bound to cry out before they were hurt. They had been doing it for generations."

As for the cotton industry, President E. F. Greene, of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, takes a less hopeful view:

"Frankly, the best-informed manufacturers do not feel that they know just what the effect will be. Naturally, they look with alarm on any such radical change as is being made, but possibly the high efficiency of our mills and the comparative proximity of the markets may enable us to compete successfully with the foreigner, but, in any event, it is certain that competition from abroad will be much keener and a very serious factor with which to reckon. If in spite of this competition we are able to operate successfully, and by that I mean continue to pay fair wages and earn a reasonable return on the capital invested and do so over a period of years, we can not complain. What I fear most is that the worst will not come at once. The mills of Europe are, as a whole, fairly well employed, particularly in England, on cotton goods, and it may be true that the American mills can continue to do business at a moderate profit in spite of increased importations, but when the business is deprest abroad the *ad valorem* tariff will fail to give the same protection as with high prices at the very time when the American mills need protection most. It is then that I fear trouble."

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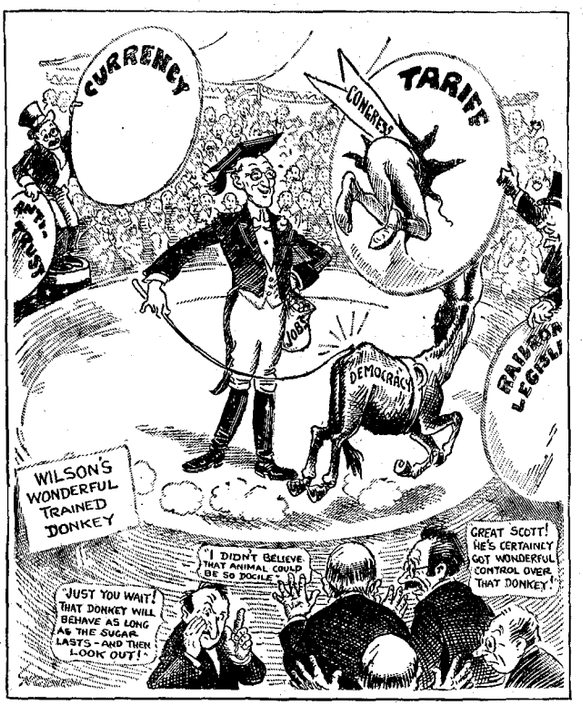
CURRENCY
TARIFF
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RAILROAD LEGISL'N
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GREAT SCOTT! HE'S CERTAINLY GOT WONDERFUL CONTROL OVER THAT DONKEY!
"JUST YOU WAIT! THAT DONKEY WILL BEHAVE AS LONG AS THE SUGAR LASTS—AND THEN LOOK OUT!"

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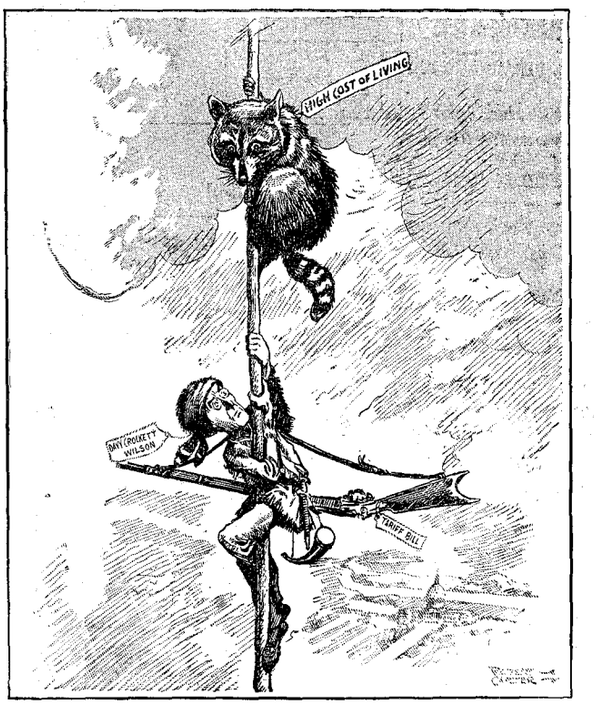
WONDERFUL CONTROL.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



THE COON THAT WON'T COME DOWN.

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

WILD ANIMALS HE HAS MET.

Discussing the probable effects of the new rates on our various industries, the New York *Commercial* (Com.) says in part:

"It seems unlikely that the beet-sugar industry can live in competition with free sugar from Cuba, and the same is true of the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana.

"Free wool will probably put an end to sheep-raising for the production of wool in the Rocky Mountains."

WHY CURRENCY REFORM WAITS

AS THE TARIFF LEAVES the center of the legislative stage at Washington, currency reform enters. With less than two months before the date for the opening of the regular session of Congress, Washington correspondents report a very natural desire on the part of many members of Congress to rush the Currency Bill through, or else to postpone action upon it until the next session. But either road to a vacation for the tired sojourner in Washington would seem to be blocked. The President, we read, stands firm for the passage of the Glass Bill before adjournment, while the many objections and suggested amendments to the bill stand in the way of speedy action, and Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), O'Gorman (N. Y.), and Reed (Mo.), of the majority representation on the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, are insistent upon prolonged hearings for the consideration of all these points. Chairman Glass, of the House Committee which framed the bill, informs the New York *Evening Post* that he has not the slightest doubt that it will be on the statute-books before the end of the present session. Similar confidence is said to emanate from the White House. There should be no adjournment until currency reform has been added to tariff reform, declare the New York *World* (Dem.) and Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) is another paper to express its hopes "that this bill will be prest to enactment before the present session of Congress adjourns," and, it adds, "indications are that it will be." Yet quite contrary indications are seen by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), which, taking Senator James H. Lewis (Dem., Ill.) as an authority, asserts its confidence that there will be no currency legislation during the present session. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees with the Chicago daily that final action should be postponed "until the regular session, in order that the bill may be made better." It its opinion,

"The risks and the danger of proceeding to enactment with a measure admitted to be defective, and as to which nobody can now foresee how little or how great would be the trouble it would cause, are far too serious to be incurred on partizan or any other grounds. It is all too plain that the House passed this bill before it had taken time to learn what a banking and currency bill should be. We trust that the Senate will not act with like haste and with a like want of understanding."

A brief statement of what the present critics of the Glass Bill find most amiss in it appears in the New York *Wall Street Journal*. We read:

"Three fundamental defects of the bill still stand out in bold relief against its other features. These are the proposal to split up the financial resources of the country into twelve Federal reserve banks; the political control over currency issues which Mr. Bryan has foisted upon the measure; and the failure to provide adequately for maintaining the value of the 2 per cent. bonds now on deposit to secure circulation. The decided disinclination of the country banks to enter the new system might make it impossible to create twelve Federal reserve banks, with the capital of $5,000,000 each required by the bill, even if fixing the number arbitrarily at twelve were on other grounds desirable.

"The failure to protect the value of the 2 per cent. bonds is of serious importance to the country banker, who faces the likelihood of being compelled to throw on the market, at 75 or 80, securities for which he paid par or more, in order to escape from the trap which the bill has set for him. It is a shabby and inequitable proposition, even if within the law, that a charter originally granted for twenty years should be canceled on one year's notice, without fault on the part of the grantee, unless he complies with conditions both novel and onerous.

"The bill must be radically corrected in at least these particulars, or it is capable of causing grave disturbance to the financial equilibrium of the country."

But, as the New York *World* sees it, these objections concern themselves with "details of the machinery needed to apply the principles agreed upon":

"There is disagreement over the number of central reserve

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banks which should be provided, but no disagreement that such banks should be provided in some number. There is disagreement over the composition of the Central Reserve Board, but no disagreement now that the Government should have the final deciding voice in that board. There is disagreement whether bank membership in the new system should be voluntary or compulsory, but no disagreement that most or all of the national banks must be drawn into it in one way or another.

"Now the question is: Are these quarrels over details to be allowed to defeat agreement on principles of action? Are they to be allowed to delay action? If they can not be settled now at the extra session, when the attention of Congress and of the country is focused upon this subject, how are they to be settled at a future regular session having other business forced upon it?"

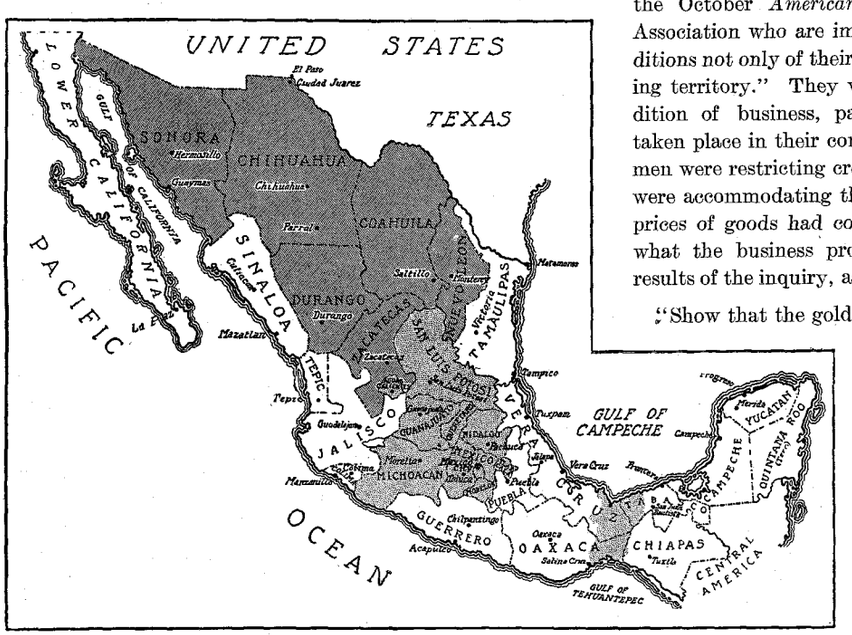
Nobody, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes, considers the measure perfect as it stands; neither the President nor Congressional party leaders "take the ground that there shall be no further changes. On certain points which they deem essential they are insistent, but there is still a chance for amendment to reconcile differences and meet objections which are shown to be well founded." Yet, continues *The Journal of Commerce:*

"The Administration is confronted with a dilemma. It has proceeded so far that it can not abandon its ground without weakening its position before the people. On the other hand, it can not afford to force through a measure, if it has the power to do so, which will not work successfully in practise. If it should be enacted and justify to any serious extent the predictions of its opponents, it would ruin the prestige of this Administration and destroy the chance of the party responsible for it of a continuance in power for another term. If now the matter can be treated calmly and soberly, and sufficiently without partizan bias to bring together those who put the interests and safety of the nation above considerations of party triumph or disaster in the immediate future, the bill may be put in a form to invite the support needed for its enactment without regard to party lines. It is a case where patriotism and public spirit should prevail over the contentions of party politics."

Yet this daily's Washington correspondent admits that the Senators in charge of the bill must consider the party problem involved in the banking problem. Indeed, he explains, it is a "very serious party matter":

"In the House the bill has been indorsed by caucus of the party by an overwhelming vote, while in the open House discussion the measure has received Republican support, about forty voting in its behalf without any bargain or inducement of any kind. If the Banking and Currency Committee in the Senate were to report the bill unfavorably in view of the pronounced action of the lower chamber and the known attitude of the President, it would amount to a repudiation of Mr. Wilson's leadership, and to a direct breach between those who thus acted and the head of the party—the present Executive. Moreover, it would involve a direct breach between the recalcitrant Senators and Mr. Bryan, the recognized head of the radical wing of the party. As Mr. Bryan has supported the bill, the radicals would be left under the necessity of defending their own conduct and organizing an ultraradical wing 'more royalist than the king himself.' . . . Under present conditions the alternative presented is that of either going over the head of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate or letting it go over the head of the representatives of the party in the lower House, who are supposed to be quite as close to the people as are members of the upper chamber.

"The alternative to throwing the bill directly into a Democratic Senate caucus is that of amending it and reporting it. President Wilson has never said that he would not accept any amendments to the bill; on the contrary, he has said he wanted all the amendments he could get if they would improve it. The trouble lies in the fact that the amendments he is willing to accept are not the amendments that some members of the banking committee are disposed to urge. Moreover, a close analysis of the membership of the banking committee shows that it is divided into three groups instead of two. One group favors the reporting of the bill somewhat as it stands; a second favors the amending of the bill into a more 'conservative' form, supposed to be more acceptable to the banks; the third group wants to introduce unsound legal-tender-note ideas. While, therefore, it is possible for the opponents of the bill theoretically to prevent it being reported, it does not as yet appear that any one group has the votes to amend it."



WHAT REVOLUTIONS MEAN TO BUSINESS.

This map shows how business has suffered from the disorders that have been going on in Mexico for the past three years. The States where it has been seriously affected are heavily shaded. Where there has been less interference with trade the shading is lighter, while the areas in white show where it has been affected only by the general disturbance of the financial status of the country.

BUSINESS HOPES IN MEXICO

SO MUCH has been heard of the injury to business caused by the disorder in Mexico that an attempt to set forth the actual extent of the damage done is most welcome. United States consular officers have, of course, made reports regarding various localities, but it has remained for the National Association of Manufacturers to conduct an investigation covering practically the entire country. The work was done, we read in the October *American Industries*, by correspondents of the Association who are impartial residents "familiar with the conditions not only of their immediate localities, but of the surrounding territory." They were asked to report on the present condition of business, particularly "what business failures had taken place in their communities; to what extent local business men were restricting credit, and to what degree foreign creditors were accommodating their debtors; whether the increase in the prices of goods had corresponded to the rise in exchange, and what the business prospects were for the near future." The results of the inquiry, according to the organ of the Association, "Show that the gold resources do not permit the Government to maintain the Mexican peso at its former exchange value. Prices have risen and the markets are uncertain. Credit has been seriously disturbed. The Mexican Government is making headway in restoring normal conditions, but needs money to accomplish this purpose."

The consensus of opinion regarding the remedy for the situation, among the greater part of the Association's correspondents, who are "prominent banking houses, lawyers, merchants, and agents of American and European manufacturers," is stated as follows in *American Industries:*

"If the Mexican Government could

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secure the necessary financial assistance, the internal troubles would quickly disappear and business would resume its normal, prosperous condition. The failure of the Administration to secure recognition from the United States has delayed the strengthening of credit and put a premium upon disorder."

The part of Mexico in which business has suffered most is, as would be expected, the block of larger states in the north which have been the scene of most of the revolutionary operations, namely: Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, Durango, and Zacatecas. The states in which business is disturbed, but not so seriously as in the territory above noted, are said to be: Mexico (and the Federal District), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Tlaxcala, Queretaro, Morelos, Michoacan, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. A glance at the accompanying diagram makes clear just what this means.

Of course, it is inconceivable, admits the Indianapolis *News*, "that farming, mining, or manufacturing could flourish where revolutions are bred and nourished and where brigandage flourishes unpunished." But, continues *The News*, optimistically:

"There are indications of a change for the better. The attitude of Huerta and his aids is more conciliating, and it would not take a great time—under the protection of an able and just administration—for Mexico's business to recuperate. Mexico was on the edge of a tremendous business revival when Porfirio Diaz was driven from the country. The latter years of his administration were given over to development. And even now, in the regions along the seacoast, where the rebellion has not been serious, commerce and trade are increasing at an encouraging rate. In the interior of the Acapulco district the fighting has left its scars, but at the port business is expanding. The same is true of the Yucatan region and, in a degree, of the northern ports, such as Vera Cruz. The United States is Mexico's best customer, and it will be a happy day for Mexico when the Government realizes that the United States desires only peace and progress for its neighbor. With a trustworthy Administration Mexico ought to advance more rapidly than ever before."

Making mention of Mexico's rich natural endowments and the millions invested there by Americans and other non-Mexicans, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, less hopeful than its Indianapolis contemporary, goes on to remark that "it is losing some of the improvements it already possesses, and repelling the interest it excites in the minds of the energetic and well-equipped for large undertakings." Further:

"If the United States owned Mexico, its advance and significance in the world would be phenomenal. But this country has no designs upon our neighbor. We voluntarily gave up Cuba and its rich possibilities in order that its people might work out their own destiny. Cuba would be annexed if a majority of its people asked it. Mexico is in a similar position. There is no reason to suppose that it would be turned away if its people generally and clearly manifested a wish to come into the greatest of republics. But the policy of non-intervention is so strongly fixt that, in the opinion of many, it falls short of the minimum assertion of international rights. Americans across the border find that their country is a monitor rather than protector, and has managed them into an anomalous position, adding to their losses instead of insisting on their reparation. Meantime, what are the Mexicans doing to each other and their domain, one that is scarcely surpassed in what it might become? They are destroying even irrigation works, which is simply fiendish, an operation like taking soil from arable land and casting it into the sea. Years are passing along with Mexico in this turmoil of destructiveness and ruin. The logic of such continued conditions is that some unexpected event or events will force a solution."

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HE WOULD SEND THE WORKERS WHERE THE WORK IS.

Joseph E. Ransdell, junior Senator from Louisiana, who takes the lead in the latest movement for directing our immigration Southward.

TO SEND IMMIGRANTS SOUTH

TOO MANY IMMIGRANTS in one part of the country and not enough in another might seem to point to a solution about as evident as water running downhill, and an association of Southern men have started plans to put the surplus of workers where there is a surplus of work. The South's need for more capital and more labor to develop its fertile lands, its "mines of iron, coal, salt, sulfur, and deposits of petroleum and great timber forests," has long been recognized and often been urged. So, too, has the advisability of distributing our immigrants over the country, instead of assembling them in a few Eastern cities. Yet papers both North and South, while welcoming the newest agency established to accomplish these ends, point out rather freely the difficulties to be encountered. Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, and other prominent Southerners have taken the lead in the organization of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Association, which will try to divert European immigration from Northern to Southern ports. Delegates from Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Alabama, "all interested in finding a labor supply for public works in Southern States, have," as the New York *Evening Sun* notes, "already met with and consulted with representatives of the Federal Immigration Department and of various railroad and steamship lines on the pressing subject of immigration and labor in the South." Pressure is to be brought, we are informed, upon the transatlantic steamship companies to get them "to land immigrants at New Orleans as a center of most advantageous distribution." *The Evening Sun* comments editorially:

"The wiser counselors of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Association will probably try to avoid in their own district some of the new problems which have developed in Northern States. They must show rather clearly what necessity exists for the reception of unassimilable groups of foreign-born laborers who are quick to take advantage of American laws that work to their own advantage, but are wholly without any conception of the duties of citizens to the State which affords them such opportunity."

In New Orleans, the Southern city chiefly to be affected, *The Times-Democrat* and *The Picayune* favor the plan of Senator Ransdell and his associates. Yet the latter is not without its misgivings, when it considers the conditions in the congested slums of Northern cities inhabited by immigrants, and observes:

"We want, above all things, farm laborers, but from the way the newcomers from southern Europe congregate and crowd in the cities, it is plain that they will not go to the country districts, and can not be depended on to do farm work, and therefore they are added to the population that must be fed and will not assist in the task of growing the food.

"If the experience of the last decade with immigration is any indication of what is to follow, it is plain that the task of feeding our population will become every year more difficult."

If the Mississippi Valley Immigration Association can offer "such inducements as will bring only desirables to their sections," then, in the opinion of the Chattanooga *Times*, "they may do a great service to the South." But, it continues:

"If they are simply going to invite all who may want to

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come, we doubt if they are going to better their conditions. There is no doubt the South is the most inviting field for the right sort of immigration. The wide areas of untilled lands ought to be an alluring attraction to the practical farmer and husbandman; the field of industry is opening up ample opportunity for the skilled mechanic and the industrious artizan, but it would seem to be a by no means sure blessing, this attempt to mix up the foreign day-laborers with the negro populations of these Southern States.

"If the negro isn't efficient, it is largely chargeable to his environments and his treatment. We dare say that if the negro were given the consideration these foreign white men will demand and receive, he would become the most valuable laboring asset of which any quarter of the Union may boast.

"A society for reforming the methods of working the negro might prove of wonderful service to the South and continue the issue of immigration as dependent upon the quality and desirability of the applicant."

DRINK, DRUGS, AND SUDDEN DEATH

THE VISION of sudden death in Harriston, Mississippi, in the early morning of September 28, when two young drug-crazed negroes were lynched after they had "shot up the town," killing nine other men of both races and wounding seventeen, brought from the Northern press no shuddering exclamations over the Southern sin of lynching, nor did the "race-riot" headlines of one day's news go uncorrected on the next day's editorial page. "The part played by the white men who became victims was devoid of race unfairness, wholly an attempt to vindicate public order," says the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and "even the lynching, performed in the presence of a company of non-interference militia, was free from any doubt as to the identity of the negroes hanged, and was free from brutality save in the hanging." The people of the vicinity of Harriston are, in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat's* opinion, "entitled to still greater praise for the self-restraint and sense of justice they displayed." For the press, North and South, agree in attributing the killings in Harriston "to mania resulting from the abuse of cocain," and it is the prevalence of the drug habit among Southern negroes that chiefly engages editorial attention. We read, for instance, in the New York *Sun:*

"That the use of drugs is general and constantly increasing among the negroes of the South has long been known, and it is asserted on seemingly respectable authority that indulgence in this vice is particularly prevalent where prohibition obtains. . . . . .

"The liquor trade in the Southern States had characteristics of unspeakable vileness and criminality, which drove thousands of respectable men not opposed to the sale of decent liquor under respectable conditions into the ranks of the 'drys.' When drink was made inconvenient to obtain, the drug venders found a rich field. Their wares are peddled in many forms, and the effects they produce on their victims are even worse than those chargeable to alcohol. Various schemes to keep the mixtures containing the drugs out of the hands of any except medical men and pharmacists have been suggested, but none of them has met with particular success either in the South or in the North."

Race antagonism is ever present in Southern communities, *The Sun* reminds us, and "men low enough to furnish drink and drugs, regardless of the consequences, are found in every community." Laws, it adds, "may easily be passed, but how are they to be effectively enforced?" Yet it is to law that the Southern press turn. To quote the New Orleans *Picayune:*

"Such outbreaks as occurred at Harriston are always possible in every part of the country where the negroes are numerous. The great majority of the colored people are peaceable enough, but there is a small element capable of attempting any sort of crime when crazed by drink or cocain. How best to deal with this dangerous element is a problem not easily solved, but it ought to be possible to stop the sale of habit-forming drugs to negroes by imposing heavy penalties on all persons caught in such traffic."

All through the South, declares the Washington *Times,* "drugs and drugged liquors are bootlegged through dry communities, to the depraved elements of society, and constantly are inciting to such crazy crimes," and it concludes:

"State and national legislation alike are absolutely necessary to end the horribly demoralizing traffic in drugs and worse-than-whisky liquors that are sold constantly in increasing quantities."

DIRECTORS AND WRECKS

AFTER THE DISASTER on the New Haven Railroad at North Haven, in which twenty-one persons were killed, the coroner's inquest placed the blame upon the engineer of the telescoping train, and the flagman and conductor of the train which was telescoped. Now the Interstate Commerce Commission, while not exonerating these employees, extends the arraignment to include the men higher up as well, publishing in its report the names of the road's directors as the men whose negligence was responsible for the lack of discipline which caused the wreck. In a passage which, according to the Baltimore *Sun,* "strikes at the very heart of the responsibility for this and many similar disasters," the Commission says:

"The directors assumed to dispose of their whole responsibility of this subject by a vote depositing it in bulk upon the president, and thereafter, as far as appears from the records, made no further inquiry and took no further action, altho a quick succession of these disasters continued.

"This typifies the whole situation. They assumed the vote was self-enforcing.

"Directors by law are not mere figureheads, nor are their duties confined to the mere direction of the finances of a corporation. The duty of safeguarding against the hazards inhering in this business can not be divested from themselves by a mere vote delegating it upon another, unless there is an exercise of the legal standard of care and diligence in supervision to ascertain and know that it is performed."

After tracing the cause of the wreck to "man-failure" all along the line, from directors to trainmen, the Commission urges the immediate adoption of "an adequate system of supervision which will give those in authority definite and positive information as to whether or not safety requirements and rules are observed." To quote further from the Commission's report:

"The direct cause of this accident was the failure of Flagman Murray properly to protect his train, the failure of Engineman Miller properly to control the speed of his train in order that he could bring it to a stop before passing automatic signal No. 23, and the failure of Conductor Adams to make certain that his train was properly protected. An additional cause was the failure of Engineman Wands to bring his train to a stop, as required by the rules, before passing automatic signal No. 23, which was in the stop position.

"While this accident was directly due to failure of employees properly to perform their duties, the signal system in use was entirely inadequate safely to direct and govern the movement of the large volume of traffic over this line, and there was a deplorable lack of supervision on the part of operating officers; on this account the conditions which led up to this accident were possible."

Noting that there has been in the past "too great a tendency on the part of boards of directors of banks, of transportation lines, and other great corporations to shirk the attention to details intimately connected with the properties which were placed in their care by the shareholders," the New York *Herald* goes on to say:

"We believe that the time is past when directors can shirk and avoid blame for such breakdowns of management as have so frequently occurred in great properties, causing loss of millions of dollars to depositors in the case of banks and causing the loss of lives of passengers or employees in the case of railroads. They should direct or resign. Soon they will discover that they *must.*"

Citing facts to show the negligence of the New Haven

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directors in the enforcement of discipline, the New York *Times* reminds us that—

"In the thirty-two months that record a long series of New Haven Railroad disasters, the report says, there were 153 convictions of enginemen running past signals and 101 cases of improper flagging. These are offenses each of which, according to Vice-President Whaley, constitutes the 'worst crime a railroad man can commit.' There is no adequate punishment for this capital crime except dismissal. But only twenty-nine enginemen were discharged and twenty-seven flagmen dismissed. At the recent hearing before the Commission there was concurrent testimony that running past signals was a frequent daily occurrence and not usually reported. Yet the directors, who on October 17 last ordered the president to make a searching investigation into the competency of engineers employed by the road, and to leave nothing undone which, in his judgment and that of his associates, would conduce to greater safety in operation of the railroad, never thereafter called upon the officials of the road for a report presenting the results of their investigation. Instead, disaster followed disaster in quick succession, and the road's officials continued to let off men found guilty of the worst of railroad crimes.

"The charge is prest home, and deservedly. Ultimately, the directors of a railroad are responsible for its discipline, especially the discipline that assures safety to the traveling public."

All agree, however, that whatever the negligence of the New Haven directors in the past, they are now awakening to a sense of their responsibility. Thus we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"After the Stamford wreck the directors of the road dropt the president under whose administration most of its disasters have been achieved, and replaced him by a railroad man of good reputation in the West. The new man had not warmed his office chair before the Wallingford wreck hit him, as fruit of the old system which the Interstate Commission denounces. Since that wreck he has subdivided the superintendence so as to secure closer contact between the men and the superintendents, and so that the latter may have an opportunity to have a more intimate knowledge of the operation of the sections for which they are responsible, and he has secured a large appropriation for a modern signal system on this very section where the wreck happened.

"But even if the New Haven no longer needs this official chastisement, the attitude of the Interstate Commission is no less significant or promising. It means in future to secure safety of operation on the railroads as well as reasonable rates, and there is little likelihood that Congress will refuse to confer the power to make its supervision in that direction effective."

The New Haven board is at last vigorously at work, declares the New York *Evening Post*, which cites as evidence "the selection of Howard Elliott as the new president, the choice of President Hadley, of Yale, as a director, and the firm stand taken by the management in its new and excellent rules for engineers, which place fitness above seniority, contrary to union protests." The same paper, after congratulating the New Haven on having acquired a new type of director in the person of President Hadley, "a delegate from the conscience and character of New England," goes on to say:

"No one can associate Mr. Hadley with the Mellen methods of doing business. Nobody could, for instance, conceive of President Hadley's remaining a minute on the New Haven board if there were any further effort to increase the capitalization of the railroad for ventures wholly extraneous to legitimate railroading. . . . . .

"We can hardly think of anything more potent the New Haven could have done to rehabilitate itself in popular esteem than to give the public the guaranty of Mr. Hadley's presence in the directorate.

"But there is even more to this selection than appears on its face. Is it not time that railroads generally were broadening their boards of directors? The outcry against the interlocking directorates is not merely due to the enormous powers wielded by sixteen men, but is based a good deal upon the fact that these men are all of a type. Our railroads are in largest part directed by bankers, men of great means, residing in the large centers of population. Skilful as these men are in raising large sums for their roads, the fact remains that your average Wall Street or State Street banker too often sees just the length of his nose, and no further. Even in matters within their special ken they are astoundingly narrow, and too often they are interested solely in the dividend side of railroading. . . . . .

"The interlocking directorate is bound to go, if only to end the abuse of buying from the manufacturing concerns with which the directors are connected. But the exclusive money-baron board must go also; our railroad directorates must come to be nearly a cross-section of those whose interests, economic, social, or otherwise, are bound up with those of our transportation lines."

A NEW TYPE OF RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

The mere presence of President Hadley, of Yale, on the directorate of the New Haven Railroad, says the New York *Evening Post*, "gives positive assurance to the public that there is already an end to many of the evils that have brought that road to such bad times."

Still another side of the problem of making railroads safe was emphasized by President Elliott, of the New Haven, in an address given last week before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Unless the Federal and State Commissions permit an advance in rates, he says, the roads can not get the money necessary for improvements making for greater safety. He said in part:

"If we are to continue to have privately owned railroads supervised and regulated by Government authority, and if we are to avoid ownership by the Government, the owners and users of the railroads must all work together.

"The policy of the Government, national and State, during the last twenty-five years, seems to have been to decide rate questions in the great majority of cases in such a way that rates were rarely advanced and generally were reduced, and to introduce rules, regulations, and methods that increased expenses. I want to make a plea that, coupled with restraint and control, there should be protection to the owners of the securities.

"The Commissions, both State and national, naturally feel the great pressure of the millions of users of the railroads for reduced rates and increased facilities. But if the rates continue to decline, or even remain on the present level, and if expenses are increased by higher wages and cost of materials, and by the introduction of different appliances and facilities more rapidly than the roads can obtain money, then there is but one result for some of the railroads of the United States—and that is bankruptcy. This will naturally be preceded by a desperate effort on the part of the management to postpone that evil day as long as possible by stopping every improvement and betterment that can be stopt."

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CARRIERS FOR CARRYING

COMMON CARRIERS must stick to their carrying, is the thought which runs through newspaper comment on the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in divesting itself of its anthracite properties and its holdings in the Cambria Steel Company. The Pennsylvania quits the coal trade, so it is understood in Philadelphia, "to avert government prosecution." For, as a New York *Times* dispatch points out, "altho the Federal authorities have not taken any action against the Pennsylvania, the fact that other roads have been made the defendants in suits has led to the belief that such action might be started." In its decision, the dispatch continues, "the Pennsylvania is following the lead of the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna, both of which companies have disposed of their security holdings in anthracite-mining companies." No reason for taking action at the present time appears in the brief statement issued from the offices of the Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. It reads:

"The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad announces that the Board of Directors has decided to sell its security holdings in the anthracite-coal companies which have been attached to its system for nearly forty years. The Susquehanna Coal Company is the principal operating company and selling agency for these companies."

The Springfield *Republican*, remembering the Pennsylvania's earlier disposal of heavy holdings of Baltimore & Ohio for Southern Pacific securities, sees clearly the disposition "to get clear of government suits for violation of the Antitrust Law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn Railroad Act," and an evident "purpose to confine the company's business to transportation, where it belongs." Of course, *The Republican* remarks,

"It is open to the Pennsylvania company now to imitate some other coal roads and try to evade the laws by legal legerdemain in reorganizing the coal company with its stock held by stockholders of the railroad company in their capacity as individuals; but nothing of that sort of chicane will be attempted if the company is aiming in good faith to get away from the clutches of the Government."

The Pennsylvania's coal holdings are comparatively small, notes the Indianapolis *News*, embracing "about 17,000 acres, with a mining output of about 10 per cent. of the average annual trade." Other papers estimate the worth of the Pennsylvania's holdings of coal-company securities at between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. *The News* considers "the decision of the Pennsylvania to rid itself of coal incumbrances" a "commendable" one. And it goes on to say a word against our railroads' extra-railroad activities:

"Nine-tenths of the evils of the anthracite situation have come from the control of producing properties by the carriers.

"Strictly speaking, common carriers should be common carriers and nothing more. An exception would be activities designed to facilitate the operation of the road itself. But it is another matter when a railroad goes into another business. To own a coal-mine and to ship the product over its own lines to terminal markets also under control gives a common carrier powers to which it is not entitled. And yet this is the power which the great coal-carrying and coal-mining railroads of the East have exercised for years. The anthracite monopoly has been attacked by the Government from several different angles. Some of the suits have been unsuccessful. But others have gained important points. It is encouraging to see a railroad voluntarily relinquishing its hold on such disputed properties."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE potato crop is short, but it has nothing on the consumer that way.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AS somebody has exprest it, the Gatun lock is the key to trade supremacy.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

ICELAND is to have a new railroad, six and a half miles long. It must be a double track.—*Boston Transcript.*

SECRETARY DANIELS is determined to try a little more target practise on the Armor Trust.—*New York World.*

EDISON says Americans eat twice too much meat. A fault that is likely soon to be corrected.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

FORTUNATELY for Congressman Underwood's senatorial ambition he hails from Alabama, not Louisiana.—*Boston Transcript.*

AT least Woodrow Wilson has proved to be one of the most interesting Congresses the country has ever had.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MR. TAFT says he lost only sixty pounds, not eighty, thus nailing another dastardly Progressive campaign lie.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE doctor who convinced Mrs. Pankhurst that she needs a rest is certain to be in the front ranks of the contenders for the Nobel peace prize.—*Greenville, (Pa.,) News.*

THE standpatters who are willirg to take Colonel Roosevelt to their bosom again are tired already of standing pat in a cold, officeless world.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A NEW MEXICO judge sentenced a man to 150 years' imprisonment. If that man lives out his sentence he will be old enough to know better next time.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE "problem of keeping the boys on the farms will be solved when a way is found for keeping the girls there," said the Ohio Secretary of Agriculture. The rule works both ways.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF beef ever does go to $1 a pound, hash will become more of a mystery than ever.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PRESIDENT WILSON appears to be saving up all his intervention to try on Congress.—*Boston Transcript.*

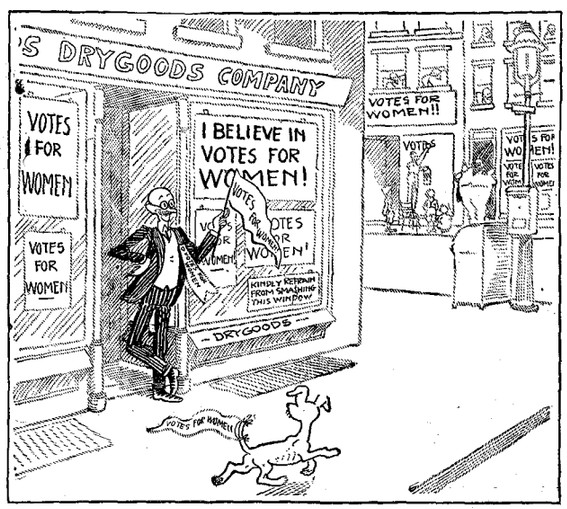
WOMEN are not allowed to practise law in England, but they keep the men busy at it.—*Washington Herald.*

THE most potent argument against Mr. Thaw's sanity is the number of lawyers he hires.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

WHAT about the directors of the New Haven Railroad who ran by the financial danger-signals?—*Cleveland Leader.*

SENATOR PENROSE says he favors Republican changes. Well, President Wilson is making them, isn't he?—*Washington Post.*

THE mystery of it is how William Sulzer managed to stay a poor man all those years before he ran for governor.—*Boston Transcript.*



A TIP TO MERCHANTS.
Be prepared when Mrs. Pankhurst arrives.
—Webster in the New York *Globe.*

WHEN Payne and Aldrich were framing their tariff bill they lost sight of the old adage that whatever goes up must come down again.—*Washington Herald.*

STILL, a good many people would be willing to pay the 7 per cent. upon it if some one would only provide them with the million-dollar income.—*New York World.*

IF Vassar abolishes the use of butter at its tables, it must be that the famous college is bent on preparing the girls for matrimony in the high-cost days to come.—*New York Sun.*

ACCORDING to the London *Times* we have a podesta among us in the person of Charley Murphy. That ought to help Tammany a little with the Italian vote.—*New York Tribune.*

WE are celebrating the fourth centennial of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean. History says Balboa wept into it, and it has been wet and salty ever since.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE BABY BALKAN KINGDOM

THE OUTBREAK of hostilities between Servia and Albania, in which the Servians have been getting the worst of it, is the Balkan way of telling the world that a new kingdom has arrived. Austria, Italy, Russia, and Greece are all showing a strong interest in it in ways that resemble the wolf's interest in Little Red Riding-Hood, and altogether the future seems to hold many elements of discord. So far, Albania is a kingdom without a king. Half Christian and half Mohammedan, the main question concerns the faith of the ruler, a question so acute that some favor a division of her territory into Northern and Southern Albania. Austria, which claims a protectorate over the Catholic churches of the country, desires the enthronement of a Christian prince, while Russia favors the neutralization of this district of the Balkans by leaving it nominally under the government of Turkey, which would of course mean Moslem rule. At first the Russian press opposed Albanian independence, but now have swung around into strong support of it—a remarkable shift whose reasons we find stated thus in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

MORE TROUBLE COMING.

DEATH—"Their peace treaties look to me like preparations for more wars." —*Courrier Européen* (Paris).

"Of course, it would have been better if no artificial Albania had been created: a final liquidation of this part of the Turkish legacy would have been the only right way out of the existing situation. But it has been decided to create Albania. . . . She will be called to life. We think that Slav (and, consequently, also Russian) interests dictate this thesis: if there must be Albania, she must be independent.

"To this end she must first of all be integral. Our Roman correspondent reports that the Italian press have begun a systematic campaign in favor of opposing Southern Albania to Northern Albania. Against this idea Russian diplomacy must fight with all its resources. . . . In dimensions Albania will be smaller than San Marino, Monaco, and Montenegro. Under such conditions to assume that that 'State' can yet be divided into two parts, Southern and Northern, and that those two parts may be antagonistic, means purposely to condemn the new child of Europe to an immediate, inglorious downfall. Albania must be integral. We think that it will not be difficult to insist upon this point of view, because the Triple Alliance has more than once declared its intention to erect a strong government which would be capable of existence. . . . . .

"The second question concerning the political future of Albania consists in the following: The Austrian project . . . assumes that one of the Western-European pretenders will be appointed the head of the Albanian Government. The opposite point of view is that there should be preserved in Albania the nominal authority of the Sultan, and that supreme power should be entrusted into the hands of a Turkish governor-general. Of these two projects preference, in our opinion, ought to be given to the second one. Even in the very best case (and the very best case we would consider when that pretender neither by his extraction nor by his enthronement should in any way be obliged to Austria or Italy), a foreign pretender on the Albanian throne will be inclined to such European forms of life as will necessarily compel Albania to follow more and more the neighboring representatives of Western culture, both in the sense of carrying on public works and—what is particularly important—in the sense of getting money. The appearance of a Turkish vali chosen by Europe will help Albania preserve a strictly national physiognomy which will accord with the circumstances and suit the lean pocket of the new State."

But even with a Turkish governor-general at its head, Albania will not be free, the *Novoye Vremya* fears:

"The fact is that Austria appropriates to herself one very important privilege in Western Turkey, which may interfere with the proper functions of the future Albanian Government, if it will be reserved. That privilege is called a protectorate over the Turkish Catholics. . . . It is beyond doubt that diplomacy can show the necessity of abrogating the right of protectorate. For as long as that right remains in force Austria will have the possibility of interfering at every moment with the affairs of a government in which there will be almost as many Catholic subjects as Mussulmans. . . . It can not be permitted that the Austrian Government should enjoy special privileges which will not be granted to the other great Powers."

The question of an Albanian loan is another cause for uneasiness on the part of the *Novoye Vremya*. Albania has no regular income as yet, and for several years must exist on loans. Vienna suggests an Italo-Austrian guaranty, and Russia might say they are welcome to guarantee such a flimsy risk if they wish—

"But such an attitude would be near-sighted. There must be no special legal status for the Powers of the Triple Alliance in the sphere of Albanian loans. For such a status will turn, in course of time, into armed intervention."

The *Russkiya Vyedomosti* (Moscow) remarks that a chapter of political confusion is opened with Albania's independence:

"'Independent' Albania—the last stake of Austrian politics in the Balkans—must become a source of international conflicts. Belgrade can not reconcile itself to it for long. Since Servia . . . will not get a wholly convenient exit to the Ægean Sea, and the promised outlet to the Adriatic does not satisfy her, Servian efforts to seize a part of the Adriatic coast will continue. Further, the question whether Albania is at all capable of independent existence raises very grave doubts. But if it will be spelled 'Albanian Government' and pronounced 'Ballplatz' (the street in Vienna where the government offices are located), such an arrangement will hardly be to the liking of any one but Austria herself. Italy, of course, will endeavor to limit Austrian influence to the northern part of Albania, and to acquire a similar position in the southern part for herself. Thus even the division of Albania into spheres of influence is not impossible, or, at any rate, the struggle between the two Allies over the eastern coast of the Adriatic will become more intense. Then, in the question of the southern boundary of Albania the Greek and Italian interests clash; and as French diplomacy is seemingly inclined to support the Greek claims, it will be necessary to admit that there may arise in the near future serious friction among all the Mediterranean Powers on account of Albania."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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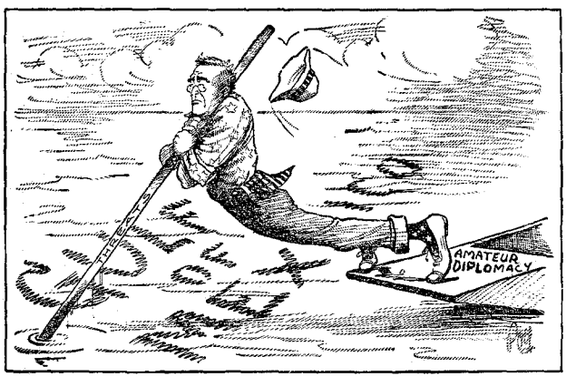
MEXICO AS A WARNING TO CHINA

CHINA MUST LEARN a lesson from the fate of Mexico and take care that she does not fall under the domination of a dictator like Porfirio Diaz, says a paper said to be edited by the secretary of Sun Yat-Sen. This warning is given by *The Republican Advocate* (Shanghai) to the adherents of Yuan Shi-kai, who is accused of attempting to reduce China to a position which will end in anarchy and "a whirlpool of disorder." The Administration of Diaz was much praised. He erected splendid works; he forced the Mexicans into a condition of quiet submission, but while "nominally a republic, a free election in Mexico was almost unknown." Diaz certainly "opened a new



"WOULD-ROW" WILSON.

PERPLEXED NOVICE—"Gosh! I wonder what I do next?"

—*Financial Times* (London).

volume in Mexico's history; he placed the country on the map of the world." But when he left Mexico, there followed "slaughter, confusion, and years of warfare." Yuan Shi-kai is a replica of Diaz, we are told, "a man of brute force." To quote further:

"Fate sometimes plays strange tricks, and one of the strangest is, perhaps, the turn of the wheel which has placed many officials in positions for which their previous training has not fitted them. Yuan Shi-kai, as the head of the Republic, is naturally an outstanding example. He is a novice in the ways of democracies, and temperamentally inclines to become the dictator. This is what any one might have foretold from a study of his career and the opposition he has aroused from the democrats of China is equally natural and might as easily have been foreseen. But it comes to us as a shock to find a section of the foreign press, the writers in which are supposed to know history, or at least the history of current events, advocating a dictatorship as the best thing for China. The foreign press would have preferred constitutional monarchy. This, it sees, is impossible; so it backs Yuan as dictator."

But Mexico, continues this writer, is a standing warning to China, altho no bigger than a mere province of the dominion administered by the Government of Yuan. On this point *The Republican Advocate* enlarges as follows:

"Is it necessary to point the moral and to outline the lesson for China? Yuan is 55, and he is not robust. He can not rule as Diaz did for a lengthened period. He may effect a truce, and bludgeon China into quietness for a period, but is a shortened dictatorship in China more likely to succeed than a prolonged dictatorship in Mexico, especially as in Mexico the sweep of education is small compared with its influence in China? Those who would like to see Yuan a dictator overlook the fact that new sap is rising in the old China trunk. It pushed the withered Manchu leaves from the tree in 1911. Can it be ignored in 1913? Would it not be for the ultimate welfare of every one that there should be a thoroughly representative conference, held somewhere outside the sphere of political influences, in which every question can be properly thrashed out, and lines of co-operation laid down for the future? We were in too great a hurry in effecting peace in 1911. A little patience, a little tact, might have saved the country from the present trouble.

"If, on the contrary, Yuan is allowed to follow Diaz and by superior force silence all opposition, China will soon follow Mexico and become a bloody amphitheater of internecine strife, and, inasmuch as China is bigger and more enlightened, the warfare will be the more bitter and prolonged. America's Civil War lasted nearly five years. There are forces in China which can not be knocked into insensibility, and the older generation who have had most of their experience under the Manchus will do well to take these new forces into account, otherwise China will become a porcelain vase that has been dashed to the ground."

RUSSIAN GRIEF AT OUR MEXICAN POLICY

OUR HARSH TREATMENT of the provisional Mexican Government is viewed with deep sorrow by the semi-official organ of the Government that is absorbing Mongolia and northern Persia and has a large military force on the border of Asiatic Turkey awaiting eventualities. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) suspects that our intentions are not of the best, and warns us that Japan may take a hand, a point on which it should speak with authority, in view of Russia's disastrous attempt to encroach upon Manchuria and Korea. Our refusal to recognize Huerta looks like "foolish affectation," says this mouthpiece of the Government that refuses to recognize the Chinese Republic, and it clearly suspects that we are trying to drive Mexico into a corner with the idea of tying her up, picking her pocket, and eventually annexing her territory. "When a government, at the beginning of an official act, strongly emphasizes its friendship, unselfishness, and disinterestedness," gravely remarks this organ of the Russian bureaucrats, "one involuntarily looks for some trick at the end of such an act. And there is such a trick in President Wilson's message." Reading further we find that "the disinterestedness and non-intervention of the United States find expression in the message of President Wilson in that the United States, first, dictates to the Mexican Government what it should do with the revolutionists and, secondly, orders a 'free' election in a way that the voters will not be free to elect as president the most popular man—Huerta." Having thus proved to its entire satisfaction that the United States is pursuing a crafty and selfish policy, the *Novoye Vremya*, after recounting the experiences of Mexico within the last few months, goes on to say:

"The fact that all European, South American, and Asiatic countries have long recognized the government of Huerta can be considered as the best proof that Huerta has ably conducted the governmental affairs of Mexico. Only the United States has assumed a peculiar position. While refusing to recognize Huerta, it has until now confined itself to the energetic support of the rebels concentrated in the North with money, men, and ammunition. The message of President Wilson reveals the game of the United States. It not only demands that an armistice should be concluded with the revolutionists who are almost crusht by Huerta, but even insists categorically that Huerta should not be a candidate for president in the coming election. It is not in vain that the Western European press permitted themselves to express the supposition that the United States openly take the side of Mexican anarchy.

"How the relations between Mexico and the United States will settle themselves in the near future is, of course, impossible to foretell. It may be presumed, not very advantageously for Mexico, for there is too great a disproportion of strength between the richest and most powerful Republic and those perpetually rebellious Latin countries which have such an ineradicable passion for military pronunciamentos."

Europe, however, has enough complications of its own to trouble with Mexico, thinks this writer. Mexico is bound to fall into the hands of the United States unless Asia comes to the rescue. So we read:

"The whole history of America so shapes itself that in the more or less near future the whole continent will fall under the unmasked protectorate of the Yankee. Europe will not interfere. None of the European Powers, either separately or jointly, will move a finger if the United States should, let us

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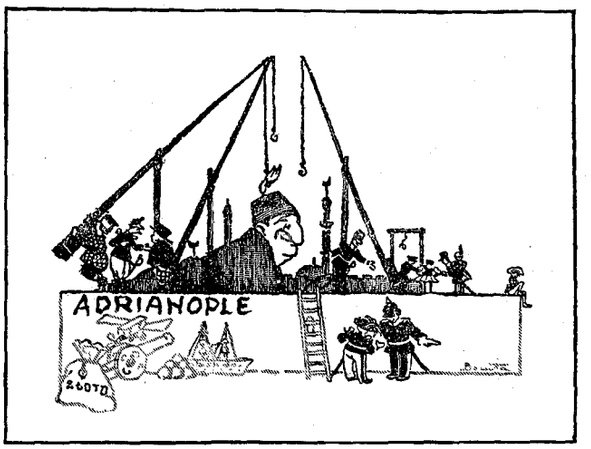
say, even conquer Mexico altogether. The Old World has enough to do without it. The only external complication with which the United States has to reckon is—strange as it may seem—the possibility of Japan's intervention. Yet recently, at the invitation of Huerta, a special envoy of the Japanese Emperor visited Mexico. This envoy received the greatest honors; the newspapers not only in Mexico, but also in other Central American republics, seriously considered the desirability of organizing a defensive and offensive alliance of all those countries which are threatened by the Monroe doctrine. If Japan should come to their assistance, the United States, having an army of 79,000 men only, would, of course, find itself in a difficult situation. The project of a Central-American alliance under the hegemony of Japan is so far in the realm of indefinite political suppositions. But it can not be overlooked that the Mexicans, too, have sent a special envoy to Japan, and that the work is being pushed energetically.

"If all the facts above referred to are taken into consideration, it will appear that the struggle between Huerta and Madero can, under a certain combination of circumstances, prove of immediate interest to Russia. The sooner the Japanese are drawn into the abyss of American politics the more difficult will it be for them to work in China. And that will be a direct advantage to Russia."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRENGTH OF TURKEY IN ASIA

THE OBJECT of the Balkan War against Turkey was avowedly the expulsion of Islam from Europe. The Battle of Tours was to be repeated and the banner of the Crescent banished beyond the Hellespont. Ferdinand of Bulgária had sworn to dash down the Mohammedan emblem from the dome of Santa Sophia and place the cross in its stead. We gather from the Turkish press that the Sultan and the Young Turks are satisfied that the Christian Crusade has proved to a large account a failure. The Turks have not been expelled from Europe. Constantinople and Adrianople still remain under Moslem sovereignty and Bulgaria has been driven back again into her mountain fastnesses. But part of the Asiatic domain of Mohammedanism is in danger, declares the *Ikdam*, a Constantinople journal of commanding influence and authority.



A HINT.

FIRST DIPLOMAT—"We can't get him out!"
2D, 3D, 4TH, ETC.—"We *can't* get him out!"
TURK—"A big loan, perhaps——."

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

Eastern Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, and the coasts of Asia Minor are all eyed by the European Powers with covetous impatience. To quote the words of this organ:

"Putting aside all sentimentality and considering the question simply as true patriots, we must admit that in spite of their rivalry the Powers are determined to seize one day each its several portion of Turkey in Asia, and that they are ready to do this on the very first chance, but that they have not yet succeeded in meting out the several portions. Thus the Russians want eastern Anatolia, part of central Anatolia, and an outlet on the Mediterranean Sea at Alexandretta. The Germans dream of reaching out toward Mesopotamia with their Bagdad railroad and putting their hand on Adana and Palestine. The British covet Arabia; France wants Syria, and Italy seeks an opening on the coasts of Asia Minor."

THE AWAKENING.

BULGARIAN POODLE—"I certainly dreamed that sausage was between my teeth."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Turkey owes her present salvation in Asia to the mutual divisions and animosities of the Powers. It is, in fact, a case where thieves fall out and honest men get their rights. The various Governments that desire to grab the rich provinces of Asiatic Turkey can not agree as to the partition of the booty, we are told, and this is a safeguard to Turkey that she will be left for the present unmolested. The suspicions of this organ, however, indicate its fear of an early seizure of Turkey's Asiatic territory. And we read:

"But this partition is no easy matter. For the English will never consent to the Russians reaching the Mediterranean at Alexandretta; and the French and the Germans will not tolerate any dismemberment that seems to them to injure them by giving them less than their share. And so the Powers are agreed to-day not to touch Asiatic Turkey.

"But this sort of lease of life is contrary to the dignity of Ottomanism, and harmful both to its present and to its future. Turkey must, therefore, put all its pride in motion to escape from such a rivalry, and profit by it to wake up, rouse herself, and take a place by her own progress among the civilized nations, and so secure what rifles and cannon can never obtain for her, and escape from the disgrace of seeing herself reckoned among the future colonies of another State. What! Yes, we know it, and it is painful to us to repeat it.

"Asiatic Turkey is so vast, so varied, and so unexampled from every point of view that it is not enough to place it all under the same laws and the same administrative régime. This would make the question insoluble. As soon as we have assured a good measure of tranquillity, we must put reforms in operation there."

The strength of Turkey in Asia is of a twofold character. It is both religious and political. Mecca and Medina are of course centers of Turkish power under which religious and political authority are combined. But the very strongest tie that binds the Eastern peoples to Constantinople is that of faith in Allah and the Koran. It is recognized by the Turkish press that England in India, Russia in Persia, and Germany in Asiatic Turkey, with Bagdad as a central point, are menaces to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. *The Orient* (Constantinople) plainly realizes the peril of the Turk in Asia. This paper knows that Islam has escaped like a bird out of the snare of the fowler in Europe, and, regarding Asia as comprehending a Moslem population of innumerable nationalities, advises the Turks to work together with the feeling that "United we stand, divided we fall."

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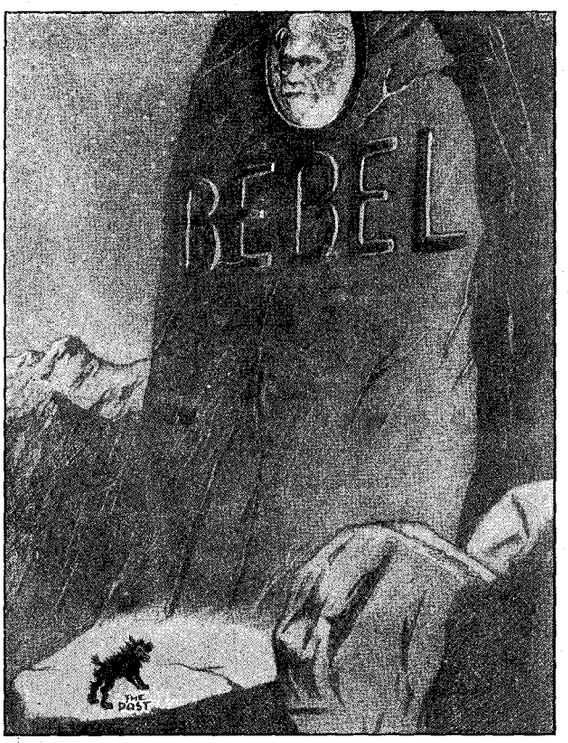
A SOCIALIST WHO HATED VIOLENCE

AUGUST BEBEL, the great Socialist leader, leaves a not unworthy successor in Karl Liebknecht, who headed the agitation against the Krupp firm. But he left a greater legacy than this. He made Socialism into a solid and legitimate political party, fighting the cause of the proletariat and the labor classes in general in a way that reconciled every other party to its existence. Mr. Jaurès dwells on this point in a disparaging tone in his *Humanité* (Paris), but does not go so far as to agree with Professor Andler, of the Sorbonne, that under Bebel "German Social Democracy changed from blazing red to a pale pink, and its threats of bursting into acts of violence alarmed no one." The principal quality that went to make up Bebel's power in all German circles of political thought and theory was his patient self-restraint, founded on



THE GREAT AND THE SMALL.

The Conservative Berlin *Post* is the only organ that has assailed the memory of Bebel. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

patriotism and a wholesome horror of revolution and violence. This point is well put by Henry M. Hyndman, the able and eminent British Socialist, who writes as follows in *Justice* (London), an organ of Socialism:

"Consider what perfect discipline and ever-present self-restraint have been needed to hold back such forces as our party in Germany possesses from premature attack. Just think. Here are millions of men, all Social Democrats and all trained soldiers, waiting, waiting, waiting for 'The Day'! Such patience is magnificent, but it is also class war of the most formidable kind known to history. There will be no Commune of Paris disaster to commemorate in Germany. That I venture to predict with confidence. And that this is all so has been largely due to Bebel himself. Bebel was not a patient man. Marx once said to me: 'I have been impatient for so many years that I have learned to be patient now.' Bebel had passed through the same trying school. He was ever eager to go to the front; he longed for the hour of conflict; he smelled the battle from afar. But he would risk no defeat in order to gratify his own keen desire for action. He was content that the sons of his old pupils and comrades should tramp in solid masses over his grave to victory."

The petulant rage and violence which move the militant suffragists of England to seek for political power and what they claim to be their rights had no part in the attitude of Bebel and his closest followers, and, as Mr. Hyndman declares,

"None knew better than Bebel that revolt and rebellion are not social revolution—nay, that they may easily be, and often are, mere waves of reaction simulating an advance. The revolution for which German Social Democrats are preparing is a complete economic and ethical and social transformation from competition to cooperation, from domination to equality, from slavery to freedom. But this, infinitely the greatest triumph over himself and his surroundings that man ever achieved, can only be accomplished by a thorough and general and scientific comprehension of the causes which have brought society to the stage which it has reached, as well as of the inevitability of the great change that trained Socialists alone can handle to the advantage of all."

It is no wonder that in his own country, which breeds such men as Bismarck and Kaiser William, the character of Bebel is honored even by that section of the press that was opposed to his doctrines, and the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of the steady bourgeoisie, says:

"Bebel was our adversary, but we must confess that this mortal enemy was an honest man. If we inquire into the secret of his success with the masses we shall find it in the fact that people believed he was an honest man."

"He was one of the most interesting of men," remarks the radical, but not Socialist, *Berliner Tageblatt*, "one of the most upright of spirits, one of the most gifted orators that the world has known." Bebel was opposed to Pan-Germanism and hated the dreams of expansion as a delusion. He always maintained that the greatest blunder Bismarck made was the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, and he supported the protests of the Poles against Germanization. Yet the sentence of the Pan-Germanist *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) on Bebel runs as follows:

"We have possibly been sometimes looked upon as Bebel's deadliest foes, but a figure such as his can not easily be effaced from the page of history which covers the last half century."

The Catholic party, as represented by the *Germania* (Berlin), seem to feel that Bebel has left his mantle to no one fit to wear it. As we read:

"No one exercised so great influence in popular politics as Bebel. No one who comes after can exercise an equal power. His death is a sore loss to his party in that they feel the want of his leadership, and intestine dissensions are likely to divide the party under the guidance of minds of second-rate caliber."

The leading Paris papers dwell with emphasis on the moderation of the dead Socialist chief, and in a sympathetic and lucid article the great *Journal des Débats* writes of a leader with whose political, social, and industrial ideals this organ of aristocratic and Conservative views could have little in common:

"The older he grew the more moderate he became. He opposed with might and main the general strike advocated by Karl Liebknecht and Rose Luxemburg. His ideas of the Monarchy and of the Army became gradually less uncompromising.

"What was Bebel's dearest wish was the democratization of German institutions. He was at the head of the movement which made for universal and equal suffrage in the election to the Prussian Diet. Germany, said Bebel, once a military and agricultural country, is on the way to become an industrial and commercial nation. New institutions should be furnished to this new nation. The Junkers, the squirearchy, should be stript of their monopoly of official posts, and the police régime of Prussia should cease to be all powerful. Justice should be equal for all. As for the Monarchy itself, Bebel had no fault to find with it. If William II. were contented with the prerogatives of a British sovereign he would find no more stanch supporter than August Bebel. We may remark among other things that Bebel had long ceased to oppose systematically the measures of the Government. At the prompting of their chief the Socialist party in the Reichstag on several occasions voted for such measures, and but for the Socialist vote the law granting a constitution to Alsace-Lorraine would never have been passed." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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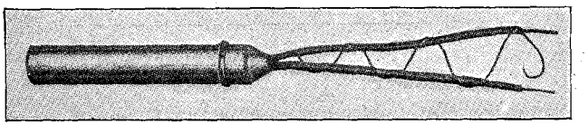
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FATAL PLAYTHINGS

ACCOUNTS OF CHILDREN killed or maimed as a result of playing with high explosives are getting too frequent in the papers. The odd but fascinating plaything found by the unsuspecting little one proves to be a dynamite cartridge or a blasting-cap full of fulminate, and the result is the loss of a hand or an eye, or even of a life. The danger of handling blasting-caps is especially great, as we are warned by Corliss Bulger, who contributes to *The Associated Sunday Magazines* an article entitled "Monkeying with the Buzz-saw"—a rather mild comparison, one would think. The following excerpts are from a reprint in *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del.):



NOT FOR BABIES—AN ELECTRIC FUSE.

"Modern powder-makers are lying awake nights thinking up ways of making dynamite safer and more insensitive. That is all very well; but, unfortunately, larger and stronger blasting-caps must be made to explode this dynamite, and more and more of them. Then some miner carries home a few caps in his overall pockets, his wife finds them when she goes through his pockets, and puts the caps on the kitchen shelf—and the first thing you know Willie or Heinie or Dominick or little Angelo has one and is making off with it, and pretty soon there is trouble in that household.

"There are lots of ways of getting crippled by exploding blasting-caps besides hitting them with a hammer and putting them in the fire. Extracting the contents with a pin distributes untold fingers; holding a lighted match under them or thrusting the flaming end into the cap gets immediate action. . . . Accidentally stepping on a cap will often spoil a perfectly good foot. Sparks, flame, heat, blows, friction—it's all the same to the cap to which they are applied.

"Boys often play in and around quarries on Sundays, and sometimes pick up stray caps and start to investigate them. It is the rarest thing that they ever do this without getting hurt. They perhaps know they are dangerous, and that a spark or a blow will explode them; but they do not realize how sensitive they are, how violent the explosion, or how the pieces of copper fly. Even the name is misleading in this respect. The word 'caps' suggests the paper caps used with toy pistols, and because the blasting-caps are called by this name it is natural to think that the two articles belong to the same family. They may; but they bear about the same resemblance to each other that a hungry, man-eating tiger does to the gentle pussy-cat.

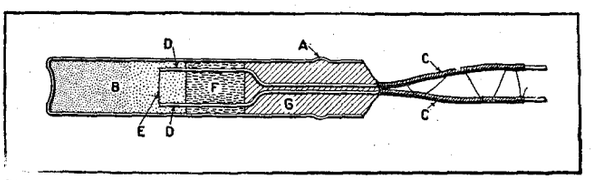
"Over six hundred children have been hurt or perhaps crippled for life in the last five years from playing with blasting-caps. If this had happened at one time, what a howl would have gone up all over the world! But because the accidents are spread all over the country and happen at the rate of only about ten a month, nothing is done by the authorities. Indeed, nothing can be done except to educate the whole population to realize how dangerous these exceedingly useful things are when they are out of their proper place, and what a dreadful thing it is going through life crippled or blinded for want of a little care and knowledge.

"A blasting-cap is a copper shell about a quarter of an inch in diameter and an inch or two long, half full of fulminate of mercury. This fulminate is the most sensitive and about the most impulsive explosive in common use. Blasting-caps contain anywhere from 15 to 20 grains of it; primers for firearms cartridges usually contain not more than one grain. That's what the hammer or firing-pin of a gun or pistol hits to ignite the powder in the shell. A blasting-cap is meant to work the other way. The powder from the fuse ignites the fulminate in the blasting-cap, and it explodes with terrific force and detonates the dynamite. The explosion of the fulminate is so exceedingly quick that the flying particles of copper will imbed themselves in iron a foot away. They will blow a hole clean through a steel plate one-sixteenth of an inch thick. A box of caps will blow a beautiful square hole right through a two-inch oak panel. One cap will blow a child's hand off with the utmost certainty and dispatch. Lingg, one of the Chicago anarchists, committed suicide by biting a blasting-cap between his teeth.

"The point to be remembered is that when a blasting-cap goes off it does great damage locally. There is no escaping its effects. Among all the six hundred or more accidents reported from playing with blasting-caps, there are only two or three in which somebody was not hurt.

"Electric blasting-caps (fuses) are as strong as ordinary blasting-caps; but as the capsule or shell is sealed up with a sulfur plug through which the wires are carried down to the fulminate, not so many accidents occur in playing with them. They are generally dipt in dark-colored wax, and are not such attractive playthings as the bright copper blasting-caps; but 'they get there just the same.' Amateur electricians are earnestly advised to bury the electric cap a foot or two in the earth before trying to pass electric currents through the wires, and they had better not do it then. Don't open it up to see what's in it! Explosive manufacturers are not given to imparting trade secrets promiscuously; but they will gladly tell what's in the caps and how they are made rather than have you blow your hands off trying to find out for yourself.

"Don't carry caps around in your pockets! Don't take them home with you! Don't leave them where children can get at them! Don't monkey with them!"



Illustrations from Associated Sunday Magazines.

WHY IT IS BAD FOR FINGERS: HOW IT IS MADE.

A, corrugation in copper shell, to hold in filling material; *B*, chamber containing explosive; *C*, insulated copper wires entering cap; *D*, bare wires penetrating charge; *E*, platinum wire connecting copper wires, heated by electric current; *F*, composition plug holding fuse wires in place; *G*, filling material. "Don't monkey with it!"

REVOLUTION AND THE HAIR TRADE

ONLY ONE COUNTRY exists on earth where there could conceivably be a connection between a change of government and the trade in human hair. That country is China. From a report on Chinese exports for the past year, published in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington), we learn that the exportation of human hair has been greatly affected by the wholesale removal of cues consequent on the revolution. The hair crop has been enormously increased, with the usual consquences—a glut of the market and a fall in prices, with great increase in exportation. We read:

"The item of hair given in the table of exports comprizes only human hair, which has become an important product. There was a noticeable increase in the exportation of human hair in 1912 over that of 1911, altho a comparison of last year's figures with the average for the past five years shows a discrepancy much smaller than might have been expected, considering the peculiar circumstances of the past two years. A most vigorous cue-cutting campaign was waged in connection with the revolution. Those who were unwilling to discard the so-called 'badge of Manchu servitude' were deprived of it by force. This naturally caused the supply of human hair to become abnormal and prices accordingly fell, and as the demand at home was brisk the exports were greatly increased. Human-hair dealers in Szechwan, however, do not fare as well as the

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dealers in other parts of China, as the hair from the province is much coarser than the human hair from Shanghai and other places. The native merchants also failed to sort the hair as carefully as they should have, and the different lengths became mixed. As a result of this the hair from Szechwan brought prices somewhat below the average. Some of the merchants also suffered in another way. They kept large quantities of the hair, waiting for a rise in price, but prices fell toward the end of the year as the demand at home diminished, and at the beginning of 1913 they had on hand a considerable amount of unsold stock. While there is a general impression that most Chinese have discarded the cue, this is far from being the case. Altho soldiers are posted at different city gates for the purpose of removing the cues of all persons who pass through, the country people for the most part still retain the cue, and the supply of human hair will doubtless be sufficient for many years to come."

INSECTS THAT CHEW TOBACCO

IS AN INSECT that uses tobacco as its daily food to be characterized as a friend or an enemy of the weed? *Cosmos* (Paris, August 7) heads an account of some of these creatures "Enemies of the Cigar," but if this is correct, man should surely be stigmatized as an enemy of mince pie, green corn, and other things that he delights to consume. These creatures love cigars dearly; they are the rivals, and possibly the enemies, of the human smokers whom they anticipate, altho antitobacconists would probably name them man's best friends on this account. There can be very little doubt of the feelings entertained about them by the dealers, for one species, the so-called "cigaret beetle," abundant in Cuba and the Philippines, ruined $10,000 worth of cigars in the city of Manila alone between 1909 and 1911. The facts in the article noted above were collected by Charles R. Jones for *The Philippine Journal of Science*. After describing the cigaret beetle and its larva, in which stage chiefly it is addicted to the tobacco habit, Mr. Jones tells how the grubs may be killed in tobacco and how it may be treated to prevent reinfection. Says *Cosmos:*

"For the destruction of the larvæ or the insects, Mr. Jones has tested with success fumigation with carbon disulfid or with prussic acid in a tight compartment; destruction was always complete after 24 to 36 hours. The aroma, the taste, and the combustible qualities of the tobacco are not modified by this treatment, and analysis has shown that the tobacco does not retain the compounds that have been employed for the fumigation, in particular the prussic acid. Another method is the use of steam in a drum, necessitating a final drying, or refrigeration, which must last four days.

"To avoid reinfestation of the tobacco, it is necessary to protect the workrooms or packing-rooms against the entrance of the insects."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WALTER JOHNSON IN ACTION.

In a test he threw a ball 122 feet a second.

THE SPEED OF A PITCHED BASEBALL

AN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, constructed by a company of manufacturers in Bridgeport, Conn., to measure the velocity of rifle-bullets, was successfully used the other day, according to *The Journal-Courier* (New Haven, September 23) to obtain the speed of a baseball pitched by Walter Johnson and Nap Rucker, two professional high-speed pitchers. The test originated in a dispute regarding the speed of the two players, and the recording apparatus proved Johnson to be the swifter, his ball traveling for five yards at a velocity of 122 feet a second—about one-sixteenth the speed of a bullet from a high-power rifle. The way in which the apparatus was used is thus described in the New Haven paper:

"The two took turns at throwing the ball against the steel plate of the electrical recording machine. Nap was the first to take a shot at the plate. The ball left his hand with terrific force and bounded back like a flash. Then Johnson let one fly. The ball failed to hit the plate, but caromed off the corner of the wooden wall with a crash. By this time things were in readiness for the test.

"The pitchers had to fire the ball through a frame of wood about two feet square. Running from top to bottom were ten fine copper wires. These wires are first broken and record the time the ball leaves the wooden frame. Five yards away is a steel plate. This records the time the ball lands.

"Johnson may have good control on a ball-field, but the thin wires proved a problem to him at first. He had to throw the ball five times before he could break one of the wires. His first throw was calculated at 120 feet per second.

"Nap thought it was a cinch to break the wires, but he found out differently after his first try. The trouble was that he let go the ball before completing a full swing. This caused the sphere to go through the wooden frame about three inches from the outside wire. Nap took his second chance, but failed. On his third attempt he smashed two wires, and the tester recorded 106 feet per second.

"Johnson shifted his position for his second try and thought his gage was just right for the wires. But Walter missed again, and had to try three times before he was able to record his throw. This throw was one foot a second faster than his first.

"Rucker then had his second test, and his speed was also faster. The record for Nap's second attempt was 109 feet per second. Then Rucker tried a curve ball, but this proved too slow to record.

"In his last try Johnson made his best record, 122 feet a second. Rucker also had another chance and he increased his speed by four feet, the ball traveling at the rate of 113 feet a second.

"After the test Rucker said that Johnson had not thrown at his full speed, and that if he had, he could have thrown over 150 feet a second.

"The speed for the new Government .45 caliber automatic revolver is 800 feet per second. A high-power hunting-rifle, .35 caliber, autoloading, has a velocity of 2,000 feet per second."

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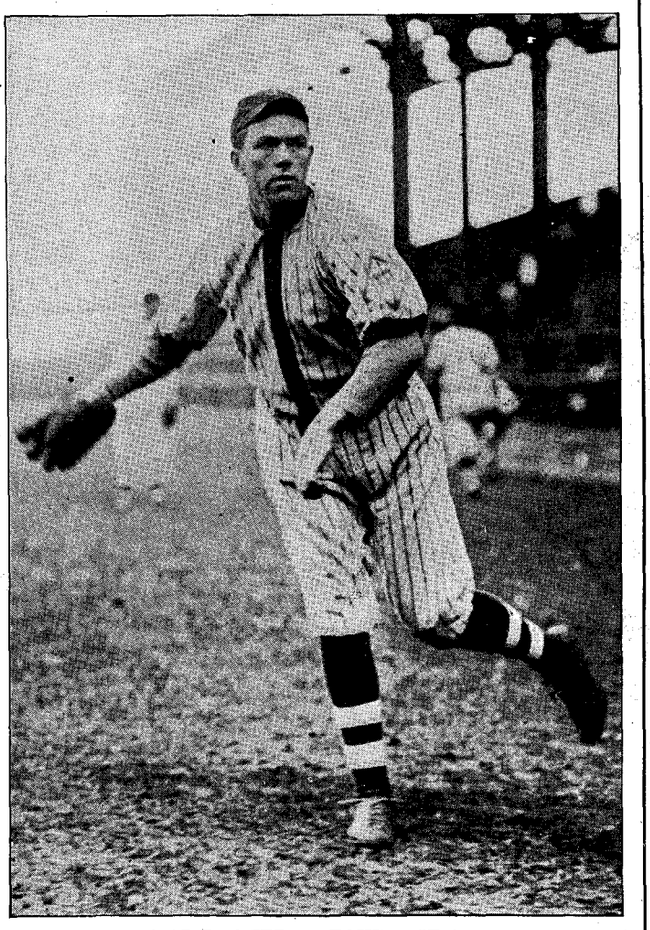
SHOULD WE KILL WHEN WE CAN NOT CURE?

TO THIS QUESTION does the problem of euthanasia ultimately reduce, we are assured by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, August). Shall we put the incurable mercifully to rest? Who are "the incurable"? Can any man born of woman point them out definitely and conclusively? The writer of this editorial thinks not. Hence to administer euthanasia to a sufferer is always to run the risk of extinguishing a life that might have been saved. Condemnation of euthanasia, we are told, is necessary pretty often "because this criminal suggestion is made every little while by some rattle-brained writer who imagines that physicians should kill all they think they can not cure." He goes on:

"In the first place, the basic purpose of the medical profession is to prolong life, not to end it. We never can cure any one, that is, we can not put a sick man back to the exact condition he was in prior to his illness. Every sickness disturbs the delicate balance of functions permanently and reduces ability to resist the adversities of life. Our duty is to try to make him resist better and longer. Nor can we ever tell how long any one will live. Some cases which we confidently expect to live many years will suddenly collapse, and the most desperate, apparently moribund, cases may react and outlive those who would have administered euthanasia were it legal. The basic absurdity in the proposition is the assumption that any sick man ever believes that life is not worth the living. In a temporary delirium, one may pray for death and beg bystanders to kill him, but we must look on those statements as we do the suicidal mania of the insane. Life is always worth living, and tho some of us think we would prefer death to living as the submerged tenth, yet if adversity pushes us down with them, we still cling to life desperately. The plea that the physical suffering of the incurable is a reason for ending a life that might soon end itself is made only by those who do not know that when necessary the physician always relieves such pain, tho as a matter of fact, the end of life on earth is generally as painless and unconscious as its beginning, and the nearer we approach the end the less we dread it. The very old may long for the end, but will never hasten it. The whole proposition to administer euthanasia is, therefore, without a single justification, but emanates from hypersensitive souls who imagine agonies which never exist. Murders merely shorten life, and euthanasia is, therefore, but one form of murder. All these facts are so well known and have been published so often it is amazing that any one could seriously advocate the horrible suggestion. Perhaps we might emphasize the absurdity of it by mentioning the fact that it would never be possible for a jury of physicians to be positive that an agonizing early death is inevitable except in desperate injuries where the shock itself causes euthanasia. We trust there will be no further approvals of the proposition."



NAP RUCKER WATCHING IT GO.

His speed was 113 feet a second.

LUMINOUS BIRDS

STORIES OF BIRDS that glow or shine in the night are of great antiquity, and many of them doubtless belong to the realm of fancy or superstition. Pliny, the Roman naturalist, describes birds of this sort as existing in the Hercynian forest, and at various times throughout the Middle Ages similar tales appear. In 1555 Conrad Gessner published a book in Latin on luminous animals and plants—an odd mixture of fact and fiction. It now appears certain, however, that some birds have, at certain times, the property of phosphorescence, probably due, as is believed by naturalists, to the presence of luminous bacteria on their feathers. How these bacteria are picked up is another question, which seems not to have been satisfactorily answered. We quote from an article contributed to *Knowledge* (London, September) by Count L. de Sibour. Says this writer:

"That birds having the quality of luminosity have long existed seems a fact beyond dispute. Especially true is this in England. In 1907 Sir Digby Piggott called the attention of ornithologists to the appearance of luminous birds in Cambridge, and these unusual members of the feathered family had already been noticed by others in the same county....

"It seems that as early as 1866, in the same county, Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown had mentioned 'moving lights' frequently seen at night. But no special attention had been paid to these reports, as they were believed to have originated in the credulous minds of country folk.

"The more frequent apparitions in 1907 at last aroused the attention of naturalists, especially in France, where similar cases had been observed in the Vosges and in the Pyrenees.

"According to Sir Digby Piggott, a couple of luminous birds were seen near Twiford, Norfolk, in February, 1907, by a gamekeeper, who, having killed one, identified it as a common barn-owl (*Strix flammea*). In October, 1907, Mr. B. J. Purdy and Mr. Spencer saw another, which was seen again on the 19th and 22d of December. On the first occasion it seemed to have attained the maximum of luminosity, as the branches of the tree upon which it had perched were visible in the pale yellow glow. This light did not frighten the mice; for the bird was seen to drop upon them several times.

"The power of the light was that of a bicycle lamp seen three or four hundred yards off, and its strength diminished considerably when the bird's flight was in a direction away from the observer. This pointed to the inference that the luminosity was confined to the breast. . . . . .

"The glow on the breast of the barn-owl is undoubtedly due to phosphorescence, and the molting of the feathers explains its sudden extinction.

"Two theories were given as to the origin of this unusual luminosity.

"Mr. Gurney, who had the opportunity of observing several specimens of these birds, thought it probable that the owls had been in contact with phosphorescent wood, and that phosphores-

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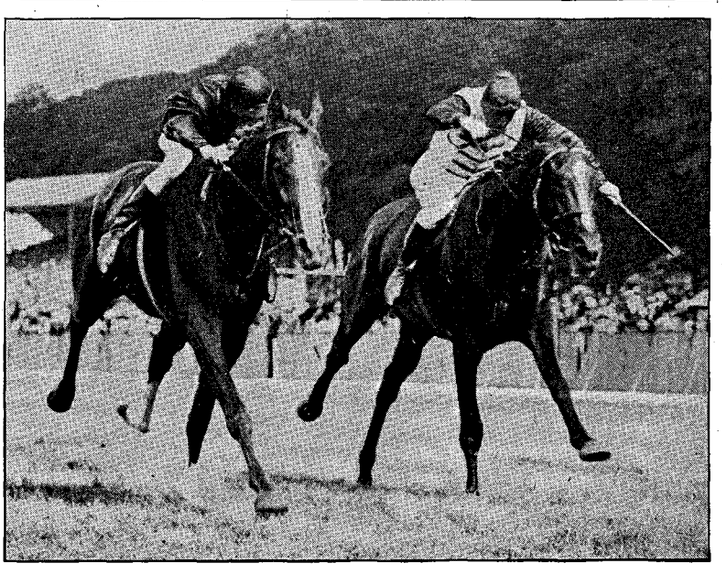
cent bacteria had attached themselves to the feathers. This opinion at first was generally accepted, especially in Norfolk, where many birds had been seen, and was apparently confirmed when Lord Lindley announced that on his property there was a beech-tree showing a patch of phosphorescence eight inches square. It was therefore surmised that the birds had inhabited holes infested by this bacterium. The other theory was that dampness and uncleanliness of the covering of the breast had favored a sudden growth of luminous fungi peculiar to feathers. This explanation appears to have been more plausible; for in the contact theory it would seem that the wings and head, rather than the breast, would be likely to touch the sides of the hole. Yet these parts produced little or no light. Again, it would necessitate the bird being a tree-hole dweller, whereas similar cases have been observed on Canadian blue herons, for which this kind of life is impossible."

The phenomenon is not confined strictly to wild birds, we are told. Cases are also found among domestic pigeons. The fact that the light proceeds from the breast seems to be because the feathers are finer and thicker on that part of the body than on any other, except the neck. As the bird can not thoroughly clean it, it will retain germs and dust gathered in flight. The peculiar increase of light during flight is probably due to a chemical action of the air. It is well known that agitation of a medium containing phosphorescent particles intensifies their luminosity. To quote again:



NOT A CASE OF SUDDEN PARALYSIS.

Merely a mistaken attempt to picture motion at the wrong moment.

"The balance of argument is thus in favor of the fungi theory, and the latest observations of Señor Elorza in Spain are a confirmation of it. On several nights he saw a couple of luminous birds. Upon inquiry he was informed that they had been noticed for several years, that they lived in cliffs nearby, and that they disappeared in the month of May. The description given by him did not answer to that of the barn-owl, and it is to be supposed that we are in presence of another bird, one of nocturnal habits, offering a similar case of phosphorescence.

"It might be of interest to look back to the works of the earlier naturalists and note that several observers were aware of the existence of luminous birds. . . . In 1641, at Montpelier, in France, during a short period of famine, many fowls were brought to market. Several of these birds attracted wide attention by their unmistakable phosphorescence, and Henri de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, was called to admire them. A cock was killed 'who shone on all parts of his body with a remarkably strong light.' . . . The same year, at Montebello, according to the author, there was a hen which 'shone like a ball of white fire.' And Thomas Bartholin, comparing these two birds, ingenuously adds: 'It is a pity that the cock did not meet the hen; for we might then have obtained a breed of incandescent fowls.'"

ACTIVITY PICTURED THROUGH REST

THAT THE PROPER WAY to represent action of any kind pictorially is to depict the moving thing, not during motion, but at a point of rest, is asserted by H. L. Hollingsworth, of Columbia University, in *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Method* (New York, September 11). The reason for this, he says, is that the eye fixes easily on these resting stages and identifies the action with them, whereas the actual motions are too quick for it. Snap-shots of postures assumed by a horse when trotting, for instance, appear ludicrous unless they are taken at a stage of comparative rest that the eye recognizes easily. Mr. Hollingsworth has condensed his observations in this regard into what he calls a "Law of the Resting-point." He says:

"An intrinsically interesting perception is that of a person, animal, machine, etc., in action, in the process of doing something. Much of the success of show-window demonstrations, street-vending, etc., depends on this intrinsic interest. The New York *Herald* has no better advertisement than the sight of its presses through the windows on Broadway. A barber stropping his razor, a mason using his trowel, a lather slapping in the nails, a gang of men unloading a piano, small boys pestering a pedler—anywhere, even in politics and the White House, an individual in action attracts attention.

"Similarly, pictures, sketches, photographs, or other representations of things in action are strongly attractive. But many attempts to portray or represent activity are flatly unsuccessful. The average newspaper photographer is the personification of such failure. The attitude presented is very likely to suggest inaction or pose rather than motion and lively activity. . . . . .

"The amateur usually makes the mistake of supposing that to suggest motion—let us say, the motion of a horse trotting—the foot of the animal should be represented in the middle of its course. Nothing is further from the truth. To suggest action effectively, the foot must be caught at one of the two resting-points—either at the initial point, before the beginning of the movement, or at the final point, midway between extension and return. To show it in the middle of its course suggests only pose, and stilted pose at that.

"Similarly, walking is best represented, not by a man with one foot in the air, but by one with both feet on the ground, the one having just completed its swing, the other just about to begin. A man striking a blow with his fist should be represented with the arm drawn back ready to strike or with the arm extended, the blow having been already launched, but never with it in a half-way position. It was thought that the introduction of moving pictures and cinematograph photography would be of great service to the painter and sculptor in catching their living subjects in the process of quick action and in thus enabling the preservation of these attitudes for reproduction with brush and chisel. But the expectation was all a false hope. No attitude represented action so vigorously as the resting-points with which we were already familiar.

"The only apparent exception to this rule is not a genuine one. It is to be found in some of the pictures called up in imagination when one listens to verbal descriptions of actions. Thus in the representations of 'an athlete hurdling a fence,' the actor may sometimes be thought of as in the middle of the leap. But this point will be seen to be the moment of suspension at the height of the leap, when the athlete is poised just above the fence. It is neither the initial nor the final point of rest, but a resting-point nevertheless.

"The explanation is simple. The perception of activity is a typical illustration of the process of interpreting a situation in the light of earlier experiences, associations, and memories. The eye can not see while it is itself in motion. Vision is achieved at points of rest, at least the clearest vision is. Because of difficulties of accommodation, adjustment, etc., our clear visions of moving objects come at the moments in which the objects are temporarily at rest. Only when objects are inactive or in attitudes of pose do we ordinarily get clear visual impressions of them in the middle of a conceivable course of movement."

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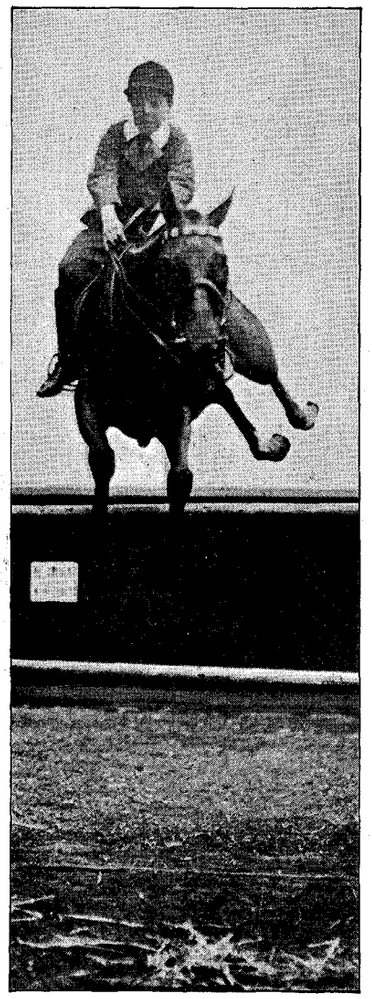
LIGHT AND SIGHT

WHAT IS THE BEST system of lighting, and what the best intensity of illumination, for good vision? Recent experiments bring out the interesting fact that the answer to this question depends on the purpose for which the eye is to be used. For close, sharp vision, where small detail must be recognized, very bright light is necessary, but this soon brings fatigue. Where it is desired to use the eye a long time, the brightness should be low—much lower than is usually considered necessary. Apparently a light bright enough for close work but not so bright as to fatigue the eye is as impossible a desideratum as the old lady's demand for "a very small Bible in very large type." The experiments just mentioned are those of Prof. C. E. Ferree, made on behalf of a committee of the American Medical Association appointed in 1911 to study this subject. The results so far obtained were described by him before the International Congress on School Hygiene held recently in Buffalo, N. Y. Our quotations are from a leading editorial in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, September 6). Says this paper:

"Tests . . . have been carried out by Dr. Ferree under daylight and under three particular installations of artificial lighting, one of which is classed as direct, one as indirect, and one as semiindirect. The first tests were simply to compare the four conditions of lighting, and the results given are for a single intensity of illumination, which was made the same for each case—namely, two foot-candles. It has been found that at the end of a period of three hours, during which the eye has been used for reading under the specified lighting arrangements, the ability for sustained vision, or what is called by the author the efficiency of the eye, is little impaired in the case of daylight and of indirect illumination, whereas there is a considerable falling off for the other two artificial installations.

"In a second set of observations the intensity of illumination was varied under each of these systems. Here, again, the results were most favorable for daylight and almost as favorable with the indirect installation. With the installation which is designated as semiindirect it was found that the efficiency of the eye is well sustained only for a very small range of intensities; for either higher or lower illumination the decrease in efficiency at the end of the three-hour period is very marked. For the installations of direct lighting used, the efficiency was found to be low for all intensities, altho here again a maximum was found for a particular value of the intensity. The particular values of the intensity which were found to give the best results in ability for sustained vision are much below the values for which visual acuity is greatest, and are lower than are generally regarded as desirable for any close work. For the installations used by the author it is, therefore, to be concluded that the intensities necessary for close work would not be conducive to sustained vision.

"The results already obtained by Dr. Ferree are of great importance, and those interested in illumination will await with eagerness the extension of the test conditions to a large number of installations and to a large number of observers. The same or a similar criterion should be used by others having the necessary laboratory facilities, in carrying out experiments along similar and yet varied lines, since a very large amount of time will be necessary for a single observer to cover the wide field which is immediately opened up, and to multiply observations to an extent that will leave no room for doubt as to the reliability and universality of the results obtained."



THE PAUSE

At the top of the jump, when the best picture of motion is to be had.

X-RAYS AND RADIUM

THAT RADIUM and other radioactive substances give off Röntgen rays has been believed by physicists for some time, altho without strict proof. The type of radiation known as "gamma rays," emitted by these bodies, resembles the Röntgen radiation very closely, and their identity with that radiation is asserted in most text-books. Until recently, however, the exact nature of the *x*-ray itself was in dispute and it was not believed to be analogous to light, since no trace could be found of "interference," by which light, in common with all other wave-phenomena, is characterized. Very recently, as noted in these columns, the interference of *x*-rays has been observed and photographed, and it has thereby been proved that the *x*-ray is simply light of exceedingly small wave-length—smaller than the size of a molecule. If among the rays given off by radium there are really *x*-rays, these should therefore exhibit the same phenomena. Owing to the minute quantities of radium available it seemed at first impossible to put this to the test, but it has finally been done with success, as described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 16). Says the writer, alluding at the outset to the identification of the *x*-rays with ultra-violet light:

"This important discovery suggested to Mr. Norman Shaw the idea of ascertaining whether radium rays manifested the same phenomena as *x*-rays. The difficulty of this kind of experiment, already notable in the case of the Röntgen rays, is here increased because of the fact that the source of the rays is necessarily of feeble intensity and that the length of the exposures, added to the effect of secondary radiations, risks fogging the plate.

"Despite these difficulties, Mr. Shaw succeeded in obtaining, by exposures of one month, the photographic image of a bundle of gamma rays undergoing reflection, at grazing incidence, from crystalline plates of mica. In these conditions, upon the very clear image of the undeviated rays, are superposed regularly spaced patches corresponding to partial reflection. . . . The original negatives leave no doubt whatever regarding the formation of these reflected images.

"We may conclude from this, with Mr. Norman Shaw, the identity of nature between the gamma rays and the *x*-rays. Both are perturbations of periodic type, their wave-length being very much smaller than that of luminous perturbations. Furthermore, a comparative examination of the images of reflection given under the same conditions by gamma rays and *x*-rays enables us to evaluate approximately the ratio of their wave-lengths. It is found, conformably to the forecast suggested by the electrometric study of the rays, that the gamma rays are 'harder' than the Röntgen rays. . . . But the difference is not so great as might be supposed. The penetrating rays of radium have a wave-length probably not less than one-tenth, or at any rate one-hundredth, of that of the Röntgen rays. If we recollect that the latter itself is much smaller than molecular dimensions we see what extreme smallness we must assign, according to Mr. Shaw, to the wave-length of the gamma rays."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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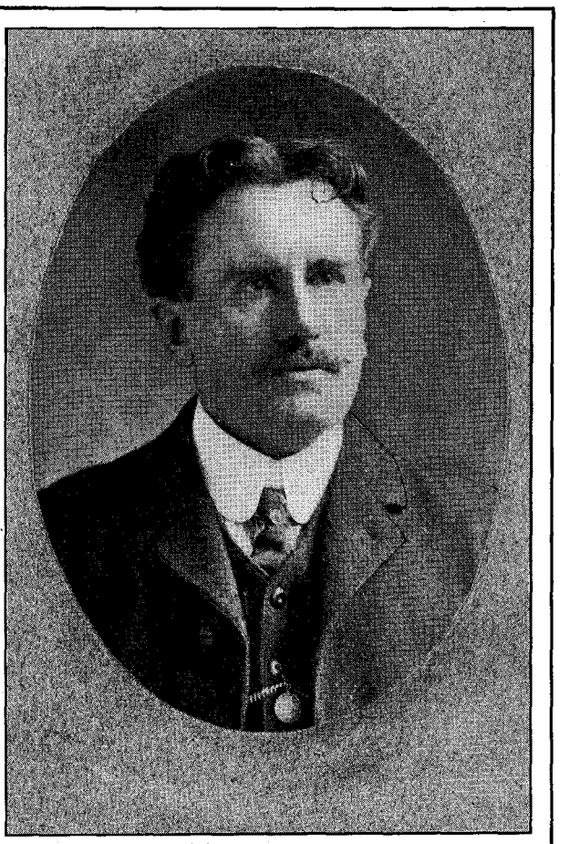
LETTERS AND ART

O. HENRY IN NEW YORK

WHEN *Ainslee's Magazine* wished to herald "O. Henry" in their yearly prospectus, they wrote the author for something to fill out the "O" with. "With a courteous flourish of appreciation at the honor we were offering him in making him known to the world, he sent us 'Olivier,'" says Mr. Richard Duffy, who was then editor of that magazine. Not knowing his real name at that time, and anxious to introduce him to New York without any abbreviations, they did not suspect the whimsicality of his reply. It was one of his dominant traits, as Mr. Duffy shows us in his article in *The Bookman* (October) dealing with his New York life. It will be read with interest by the many admirers of O. Henry, some of whom may be curious as to the personality of William Sidney Porter. "His coming to New York with the resolution to 'write for bread,' as he said once in a mood of acrid humor, was . . . dramatic as is a whisper compared to a subdued tumult of voices":



O. HENRY AS HE FIRST CAME TO NEW YORK.

"To meet him for the first time," says Richard Duffy, "you felt his most notable quality to be reticence."

"As happens in these matters, whatever mind-picture Gilman Hall or I had formed of him from his letters, his handwriting, his stories, vanished before the impression of the actual man. He wore a dark suit of clothes, I recall, and a four-in-hand tie of bright color. He carried a black derby, high-crowned, and walked with a springy, noiseless step. To meet him for the first time you felt his most notable quality to be reticence, not a reticence of social timidity, but a reticence of deliberateness. If you also were observing, you would soon understand that his reticence proceeded from the fact that civilly yet masterfully he was taking in every item of the 'you' being presented to him to the accompaniment of convention's phrases and ideas, together with the 'you' behind this presentation. It was because he was able thus to assemble and sift all the multifarious elements of a personality with sleight-of-hand swiftness that you find him characterizing a person or a neighborhood in a sentence or two; and once I heard him characterize a list of editors he knew each in a phrase.

"On his first afternoon in New York we took him on our usual walk up-town from Duane Street to about Madison Square. That was a long walk for O. Henry, as any who knew him may witness. Another long one was when he walked about a mile over a fairly high hill with me on zigzag path through autumn woods. I showed him plains below us and hills stretching away so far and blue they looked like the illimitable sea from the deck of an ocean liner. But it was not until we approached the station from which we were to take the train back to New York that he showed the least sign of animation. 'What's the matter, Bill?' I asked. 'I thought you'd like to see some real country.' His answer was: 'Kunn'l, how kin you expeck me to appreciate the glories of nature when you walk me over a mounting like that an' I got new shoes on?' Then he stood on one foot and on the other, caressing each aching member for a second or two, and smiled with bashful knowingness so like him.

"It was one of his whimsical amusements, I must say here, to speak in a kind of country style of English, as tho the English language were an instrument he handled with hesitant unfamiliarity. Thus it happened that a woman who had written to him about his stories and asked if her 'lady friend' and she might meet him, informed him afterward: 'You mortified me nearly to death, you talked so ungrammatical!'

"To return to his first day in New York, on which for the only time he evinced a shade of astonishment or bewilderment, altho he always humorously profest his sense of insecurity as an outlander in the big town, Gilman Hall and I tried to interest him in noticing Morgan Robertson, who was passing near the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street princely drest in a frock coat and top hat. It was our intention to have him meet fellow craftsmen from the beginning. In his own way he came to know Morgan Robertson later, but that day he had eyes only for the elevated railroad, and, gazing at it, inquired of us, so that we doubted his seriousness, why people were not afraid to ride on such trains, as they might so easily fall into the street. Years later a train did fall partly off the track, it will be recalled, through a confusion of signals at the curve at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. He was not surprized, he told me, which made me remember that in our many roamings about town he would always ride in a surface-car or the subway, no matter what distance he had to go."

His new friends "never knew just where he stopt the first night in New York, beyond his statement that it was at a hotel not far from the ferry in a neighborhood of so much noise that he had not been able to sleep." It was thus that New York offered its first shelter to Robert Louis Stevenson, and the hotel in West Street was long a literary landmark. Mr. Duffy resumes:

"I suppose we were voluminous with suggestions as to where he might care to live, because we felt we had some knowledge of the subject of board and lodging, and because he was the kind of man you'd give your best hat to on short acquaintance, if he needed a hat,—but also he was the kind of man who would get a hat for himself. Within about twenty-four hours he called at the office again to say that he had taken a large room in a French table-d'hôte hotel in Twenty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. Moreover, he brought us a story. In those days he was very prolific. He wrote not only stories, but occasional skits and light verse. In a single number of *Ainslee's*, as I remember, we had three short stories of his, one of which was signed 'O. Henry' and the other two with pseudonyms. Of the latter, 'While the Auto Waits' was picked out by several newspapers outside New York as an unusually clever short story. But as O. Henry naturally he appeared most fre-

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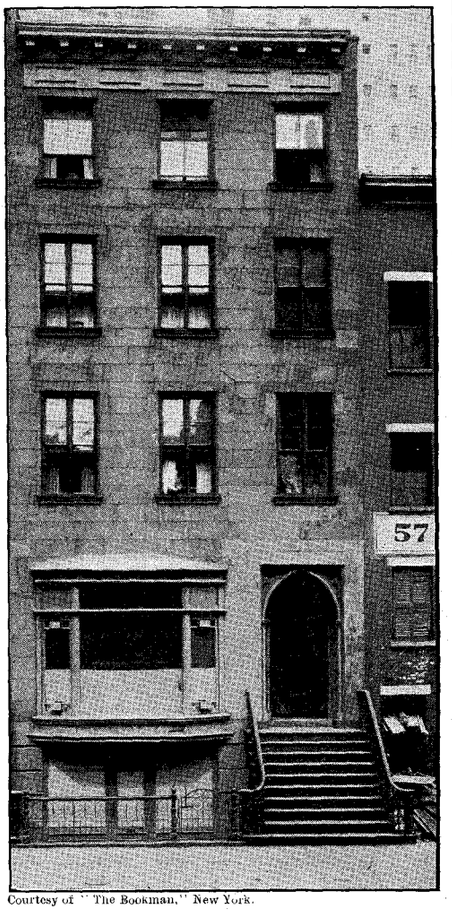
quently, as frequently as monthly publication allows, for, to my best recollection, of the many stories we saw of his there were only three about which we said to him we would rather have another instead. Of these one is a variation on the legend of the Wandering Jew, the main personage of which is called *Mike O'Bader*. The second is laid in New Orleans, and is the fantasy of a man under the influence of absinthe, abounding in rhetorical color as gorgeous almost as De Quincey, but wholly obscured or outblazoned as to story by its color. The third pictured a scion of Louisiana's seigneur days, living 'remote, unfriended, and alone' in a country mansion of faded splendor; and this story was published in a magazine that I believe is no longer in print. The Wandering Jew story may be read in his collected works, but I don't know what has become of that weird New Orleans fantasy in which there was something of Edgar Allan Poe and of Lafcadio Hearn.

"I make no pretense at being a critic of O. Henry's work, but offer these data of literary biography as suggestive of the way the man found himself once he got to New York, and having his ship, as it were, cast from her moorings with a bound tiller on the crisscrossed, charted sea of fiction. Along about this time hove the *Brandur Magazine*, with Major Smith, of the Associated Press, who wanted O. Henry to write stories about the Southwest and was willing to pay five cents per word, the price he advertised he would pay for any short story in his view acceptable. As I heard at the time from general report, the *Brandur Magazine* was discontinued because Major Smith found it to be too great a burden in connection with his other business interests. O. Henry sold him several stories, and what is more, won the immediate personal interest of Major Smith, as he did with all his publishers. He sold stories to other magazines, and, as he told me, there came a day when he needed greatly a check of some months' promise from one of these magazines. Mellifluously, he narrated, the editor answered his request with the statement that he had instructed the treasurer to send the check, but apparently the treasurer had not sent it. Post-haste wrote O. Henry to the editor: 'Dear Mr.——: I should advise you to discharge that treasurer and engage one who will obey orders.'

"Still he lived in West Twenty-fourth Street, altho the place had no particular fascination for him. We used to see him every other day or so, at luncheon, at dinner, or in the evening. Various magazine editors began to look up O. Henry, which was a job somewhat akin to tracing a lost person. While his work was rapidly coming under general notice, he made no effort to push himself into general acquaintance; and all who knew him when he was actually somewhat of a celebrity should be able to say that it was about as easy to induce him to 'go anywhere' to meet somebody as it is to have a child take medicine. He was persuaded once to be the guest of a member of the Periodical Publishers' Association on a sail up the Hudson; but when the boat made a stop at Poughkeepsie, O. Henry slipt ashore and took the first train back to New York. Yet he was not unsociable, but a man that liked a few friends round him and who dreaded and avoided a so-called 'party' as he did a crowd in the subway."

Literary pilgrims may still see the house in Irving Place where O. Henry lived later. It is one of these old-fashioned dwellings that seem to presage destruction in a city where even modern structures stand in daily dread of demolition:



Courtesy of "The Bookman," New York.

WHERE O. HENRY WATCHED THE PASSING WORLD.

The large window of this house in Irving Place—"not far from old Wash. Irving's house," in his own phrase—was his watch-tower for human types.

"I follow his movings with his trunks, his bags, his books, a few, but books he read, and his pictures, likewise a few, that were original drawings presented to him, or some familiar printed picture that had caught his fancy, because in his movings you trace his life in New York. His next abiding-place was at 55 Irving Place, as he has said in a letter, 'a few doors from old Wash. Irving's house.' Here he had almost the entire parlor floor with a window large as a store front, opening only at the sides in long panels. At either one of these panels he would sit for hours watching the world go by along the street, not gazing idly, but noting, with penetrating eyes, men and women, making guesses at what they did for a living, and what fun they got out of it when they had earned it."

THE NEWSPAPER OF TO-MORROW

WHO WOULD LIKE his newspaper "put in" like gas or the telephone? "Laid on" is the expression of our English cousin, and since the suggestion comes from him, his phrase gains right of way. The editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Robert Donald, gave to the Conference of Journalists, assembled at York, England, his ideas of the newspaper of the future, and this proposition figured most prominently in his prophetic vision. Mr. Donald, tho a Scotsman, has seen newspaper service in New York, and his paper is often spoken of as being more American in type than any other London daily. His idea is that the newspaper of the future "will be handier in form, that its distribution will be far more perfect, and that its circulation will cover larger areas." In the London *Standard* we get a summary with comment of other features that he foresees:

"Aeroplanes will be used for long journeys, and papers will be carried by electric trains and motor-planes running on special tracks. There will be no distinction of morning and evening newspapers; editions will come out almost every hour of the day and night. News will be collected by wireless telephone, each reporter carrying a portable instrument in his pocket. But all this does not represent the ultimate stage of development. People may eventually become too lazy to read at all, or at least to read a formal newspaper. In that case news may be laid on to their houses like gas or water. The daily paper will go on printing itself in column form, like the tape-machines in a club lobby, while those who prefer it may have a talking-machine which proclaims the 'latest intelligence' to them while they are lounging in the garden or taking their ease in the smoking-room.

"All this may very well come to pass in the time of people yet living. Stranger changes have happened in the last twenty or thirty years. Yet we imagine that the older generation of newspaper readers would not take kindly to a column-printing or phonographic journal. It has not the friendliness of the printed sheet, and it also lacks the mysterious importance of type. A 'talked' newspaper, for example, would be dreadfully monotonous, unless the voices were properly diversified. The leading articles, of course, might be declaimed in gravely responsible tones; the sporting news in a jaunty, slangy style; the money article in staid business accents; and the fashions and society gossip in a brisk feminine chatter. But it is difficult to talk headlines, or to convey vocally to the reader the tremendously

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significant effect of large type and wide spacing. High salaries would have to be paid for great elocutionary ability, or the spoken newspaper would be a very dull thing.

"And what about letters to the editor? What modest man would care to write to the *Daily Phonogram* his views on strap-hanging on the District Railway, or the Holiday Girl, if in two hours' time his contribution were liable to be roared back at him through the talking-machine in the presence of his family and the servants? And yet there must always be letters to the editor, for writing to newspapers is no accidental weakness, but a deep-seated human instinct. Mr. Donald's phonograph journal may arrive to fulfil certain purposes, but we feel confident that there will always be a large body of the public who will retain their love for the comfortable, old-fashioned newspaper which has accommodated itself lovingly to all the little habits and wants of civilized man."

BRAZIL'S GROWING LITERATURE

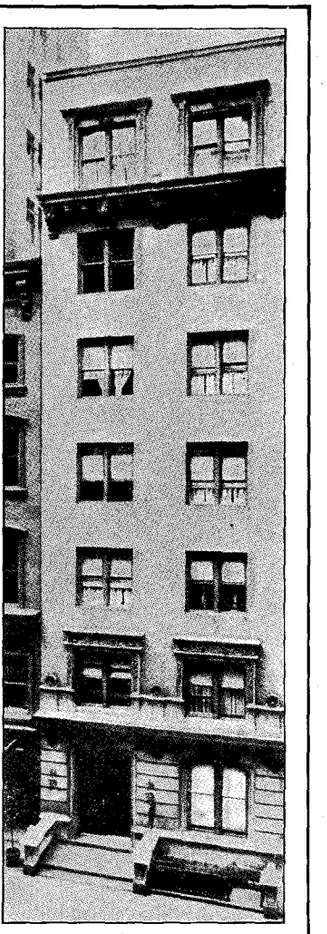
THE NEAR FUTURE may show to the world that Portugal has not only an absentee king, but an absentee literature. The center of its population has long since shifted to Brazil, where the language is spoken by twenty-five millions as against the six millions in the mother country. What is more natural then, points out a distinguished member of the Academy of Brazil, Mr. J. de Madiera y Albuquerque, than that the center of Portuguese literature should shift thither also. The future holds golden promises for Brazil's literary development, prophesies this patriotic Brazilian in *La Revue* (Paris), but the significant feature of its present output is the French influence. They have not yet come to know themselves as Brazilians. The people of this greatest of the South American republics, besides being predominantly Portuguese, show a marked intermixture of Indian, negro, and latterly Italian blood. This mingling of elements has necessarily complicated the psychological map upon which their literature is spread. Mr. de Madiera pauses to comment upon this part of his subject first:

"The territory of Brazil was peopled by savages of different races, divided into an infinity of tribes, speaking many hundreds of dialects. Vestiges of great civilizations, as in Mexico or Peru, are nowhere found. . . . We have here a conquering people, at the ripest moment of their own history, undertaking the colonization of a new country in the precise century in which the Portuguese language possest a magnificent literature, which many writers, including Camoëns, had enriched with a host of works of every variety: poetry, drama, oratory, history, . . . and this people found only a race of excessively uncultivated Indians—hardly advanced beyond the age of stone. All these factors favored the triumph of the Portuguese . . . but, curiously enough, no one has ever been able to indicate in Brazilian literature just what elements are of Indian origin. . . . It is because the fusion was very intimate. The Indians had no literature; they could give only their temperament, their psychology, and this psychology is admirably allied to that of the Portuguese. . . . The majority of these Indians were rather sociable and indolent—one might almost say contemplative in character. They observed respect for the dead, to whom they gave suitable sepulture, but they had none of those barbarous, bloody, and grandiose ceremonies seen in Peru and Mexico. . . . All this tallies remarkably well with the psychology of the Portuguese, who are also a people gentle, believing, and contemplative."

The Portuguese character, it is pointed out, is utterly different from that of the proud, warlike, and arrogant Spaniards, being "marked, on the contrary, by a poetic dreaminess, sentimentality, and melancholy, with a tendency to dwell on the life after death."

The negro race has likewise added a considerable strain of its blood to that of the Brazilian populace, among whom there has been little of that prejudice against intermarriage which has prevented fusion in the United States.

For this reason the negroes are being rapidly absorbed into the population, and, like the Indians, tho they bring no definite vein of literature, they modify the psychology of the race, infusing into it qualities of "passivity and affection." In this connection Mr. de Madiera adds:



O. HENRY'S LAST NEW YORK HOME.

It is a hotel in Twenty-sixth Street called "The Caledonia."

"The Indians have perhaps given [to the race] a part of their *insouciance*, the negroes a part of their sadness; but the negroes have also added much of their physical endurance, and the Indians the sole great sentiment which has always animated them: a savage love of liberty. No other sentiment is so deeply embedded in the Brazilian people. . . . . .

"The first literary figure properly belonging to us is that of Gregorio de Mattos, born at Bahia. The fact is very characteristic, because in him appears for the first time in Brazilian literature the sentiment which is habitually found in colonies: opposition to the mother country. It matters not if the sons of the country be of the same race as their dominators. This opposition appears anyway, either in the form of hatred or at least of *blague*. It is probable that France felt this inconvenience when it dominated Canada. There is no doubt of the fact as for the rest of America. . . . In the United States the English type was ridiculed . . . and in all of Spanish America the Spaniards of the motherland were the butts of wit, while in Brazil the Portuguese were spoken of in terms of contempt and ridicule. . . . This national sentiment of opposition to the colonizers was also manifested in the most important of the literary groups since formed, known as the 'school of Minas,' . . . composed of poets who dreamed of liberation. These poets, however, were bucolic rimers, tender makers of verses of love. Without speaking here of the tentative Brazilian revolution of 1789, it may merely be observed the first literary group of any importance was a hotbed of conspirators. Gregorio de Mattos attacked the colonizers by ridicule. . . . The school of Minas, on the contrary, conspired actively while composing bucolic and lyric verses of a gentle sentimentality. . . . Our first effort at revolution was largely organized by poets. That is always the case. Only, the poets whom one finds as the pioneers of nearly every literature sing the events of prehistoric story, traditions of primitive ages, epic and religious legends.

"Not so with us. The primary material was lacking. The Indians possest no literature which might furnish subjects of legend. That of the Portuguese was property of the adversary which the poets would not use. Brazilian literature, therefore, commences with a satiric poet aiming his wit at the Portuguese, and continues with lyricists chanting the eternal lyric subjects: nature and love."

But the beginning of the nineteenth century brought a change, according to the author, and the influence of France first began to be felt. When the army of Napoleon invaded Portugal, King John VI. fled to Brazil, and "the first great service which France rendered to our literature was to chase John VI. to our country," whereupon "Brazil became the only country in South America to possess the refinements of civilization due to the presence of a court."

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"The King was dowered with no great intelligence. But he was a king. About him clustered the nobility: the nobility of blood and the nobility of the intellect. . . . Such persons could not remain idle. It was necessary for them to find occupations. And thus were founded in Brazil institutions of the *beaux arts* and of the sciences, as well as judicial courts. . . . The King, on arriving in Brazil, opened the ports to universal navigation. The English were the first to profit by this, but only for commerce. Almost immediately Brazil entered into relations with France, and from this moment it may be said that the history of Brazilian literature ceases to be autonomous; it becomes a chapter of French literature. If we take a list of the literary schools of France we need only to double each column to record the names of Brazilian writers. There are analogous divisions and subdivisions. . . . Romanticism has been very varied and very complex in France, as in Brazil; but one of the most curious manifestations of French romanticism has been its return to the medieval. It has sought therein themes for its poetry and its romances. This has put Brazilian literature into a position of cruel embarrassment, because Brazil has not had any Middle Ages. Brazil was discovered half a century after the end of that historical period!

"What was to be done, then? The litterateurs turned to the Indians. . . . Their prowess was chanted and romances were invented, some of which were very beautiful, and one, at least, almost a *chef-d'œuvre*. It is needless to remark that the psychology of the Indians in these poems and novels is about as true as that of the Japanese invented by Pierre Loti in 'Madame Chrysanthème,' and sung by Puccini in 'Madama Butterfly.'

". . . Brazil has had its romanticism, all its own; it has had its naturalism, its symbolism. It accepts always the French orientation. But always it adapts it to its own life, its own national sentiments."

The poet who first brought the romantic movement into Brazilian literature was the Vicomte de Araguaya, who occupied a diplomatic post at Paris. His poetry appeared between 1832 and 1836 under the name of Domingos de Magelhaes. The writer observes that, "like Chateaubriand, like De Vigny, like all his generation, he was subject to the influences which also influenced Hugo." He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and his famous ode to "Napoleon at Waterloo" was translated by a Belgian writer into French prose, from which we choose a portion to render into English.

"Waterloo! . . . Waterloo! . . . This name reveals a sublime lesson to Humanity! Here an ocean of dust, fire, and smoke swept the invincible army as of yore Vesuvius whelmed and buried Pompeii. . . . Here died Marengo's braves! Yet this hero of a thousand battles who held in his hands the destiny of kings, this hero who with the point of his sword traced upon the map the boundaries of nations, surrounded by his marshals, dictated his orders! Yes, here the genius of victories was present and measured the battle-field with his eagle's glance. . . . Naught perturbed him! The bullets which the enemy sent toward him by hundreds bent before him like lions tamed, and, daring not to touch him, plowed the turf at the feet of his charger. . . . For the last time he brandished his sword and hurled himself into the fray. His arm is the tempest; his sword the thunderbolt! But an omnipotent hand touches his breast. It is the Hand of the Lord, the invincible obstacle! 'Hold, Warrior! Mine is thy glory! Mine thy strength! Thou hast finished thy august mission! Thou art but human; halt thee!'"

At present, we are told, the field of journalism in Brazil is probably the one richest in talent. A striking fact to attest this statement is that French influence is still paramount, namely, that while there are 1,200,000 Italians among the population and only 10,000 French, the gross weight of the French books imported is more than eight times that of the Italian books brought in, which is explained by the circumstance that the latter are consumed only by Italian readers while the former find a market among Brazilians in general. Beyond all this, as it has already been pointed out, the center of Portuguese literature is inevitably shifting to Brazil, in order to supply with reading-matter the twenty-five million users of the language against six million left behind in the mother country. It is in the natural order of things that a rich development may be looked for in the future.

DAILY MENTAL GYMNASTICS

IN THESE DAYS when the slender figure for women—and also men—is the necessary endowment for success in the modern diversion of dancing, there are many men of forty who have gone back to the morning exercise of arms and legs. The mind is usually left quiescent at this time. But we find a "man of forty," Mr. Archibald Marshall, urging his middle-aged confrères to take up a little mental gymnastics as well. He has just learned by heart all the four books of the "Odes of Horace." They contain three thousand and sixty-two lines, and the effort was not formidable at all, he tells us; nor has he used a single minute over it that he could have employed otherwise. "It has been done little by little every day, and the great bulk of it has been done during the rather tiresome process of dressing in the morning." He learns from ten to twenty lines while shaving, and the rest of the time is taken up by repetition of lines learned before. In the London *Daily Mail* he gives his recipes:

"I have used, in this way, the half-hour or so devoted to bath, shaving, and dressing every morning for some years. I have learned something or other by heart; and there seems to be some sort of helpful influence in the unthinking processes one goes through which acts on the brain and makes it easier to cram it then than at other times. And perhaps the morning freshness has something to do with it too. I have never tried learning anything by heart while undressing at night, and feel it would be too much of an effort. Besides, a minute and a quarter is not long enough to learn anything in. But at the beginning of the day, whatever the effort may be, it is a pleasant one, provided one is interested in what one is learning.

"It is of no use to learn something by heart, just for the sake of it, altho there is some satisfaction in finishing a thing off completely. There are several odes of Horace, for instance, which I do not particularly want to remember, altho the great majority of them I do, which was the reason why I learned them. But it was just worth while adding the few to the many for the sake of the satisfaction of having got hold of them all.

"There is nobody who would not be the better off for learning certain things by heart; and there are some things that can *only* be learned by heart. You can not acquire them in any other way; or, at least, you can not acquire them to such useful purpose. The multiplication table is the best instance of this. It would be possible to reckon out any simple multiple every time you needed to do so; but, fortunately, the trouble gone through in early youth to get anything up to 'twelve times twelve' tripping off the tongue makes the effort unnecessary. One useful thing that might be done during the daily process of dressing would be to extend one's multiplication table, say, up to twenty times twenty. In practise this would save a large amount of time and trouble to those who are constantly dealing with figures. And I should think it would not be difficult to suggest other matters of calculation which could be simplified in a similar way.

"My own tastes and requirements being of a different nature, I can speak more of the pleasure to be gained from getting, by heart, favorite passages of poetry, or sometimes of prose. It is astonishing what one can do in this way in a comparatively short space of time. I think the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' was the first long poem I learned by heart, many years ago. It contains 101 quatrains, which at the rate of three a day would take little more than a month to learn. Wordsworth's beautiful 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality in Early Childhood' I learned in a week or so while staying in the Lake district, and there is a flavor about it which it would not have if I only read it occasionally. When one repeats poetry that one has got by heart, the scenes in which it was first learned rise up before one. That poem recalls to me the lovely view of lake and mountain from my open bedroom window in those far-off summer days, and contains something more of the spirit of Wordsworth in consequence.

"Whatever of fine literature one has got by heart is a possession. One need never be dull, even in an enforced wait at a country railway station on a wet day, with nothing visible to entertain one but advertisements and time-tables. One carries a little library in one's mind and can dip into it where one pleases. . . .

"There are many things that can be profitably learned by heart besides poetry. I have sometimes occupied myself with words and phrases of a foreign language; I have learned leads at bridge; I have learned dates. Dates are really extraordinarily useful, in spite of the scorn sometimes thrown upon them."

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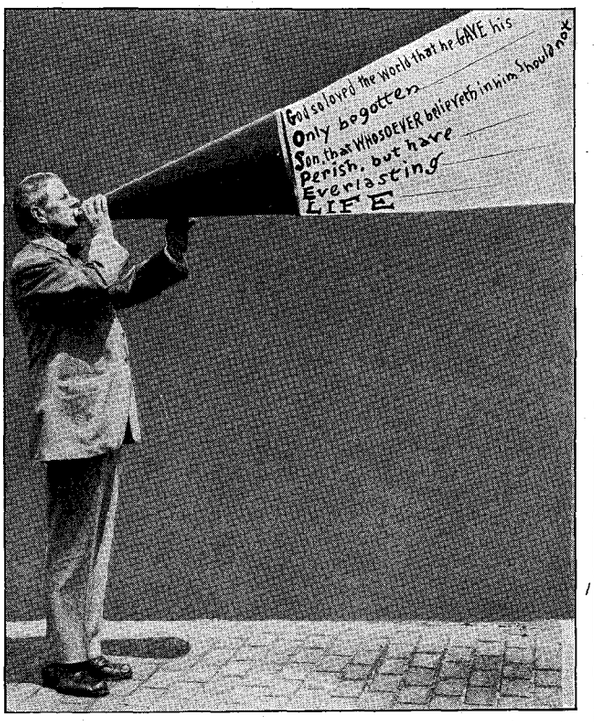
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE GOSPEL AT BRIGHTON BEACH

AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE of the Gospel in the open air was to be observed during the Sundays of June, July, and August at Brighton Beach, near New York. Open-air meetings have been held in many parts of the country, but this one at Brighton was so arranged as to offer a challenge to the thousands who crowd the great middle-class pleasure-resort. It was carried through by a business man, Mr. W. E. Stephens, "who believes in progressive Christianity and the great need of the Gospel of Christ for the floating masses of humanity." People told him his scheme was "chimerical,"


God so loved the world that he GAVE his
Only begotten
Son, that WHOSOEVER believeth in him should not
Perish, but have
Everlasting
LIFE

A NEW USE FOR THE MEGAPHONE AT BRIGHTON.

Mr. W. E. Stephens, who conducted summer Sunday services at the great Coney Island resort, announcing his text.

and "doomed to failure"; but for all that, Mr. Stephens persevered, selected a spot where three ways meet, "where three vast throngs converge," and got permission from the president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to preach the Gospel there on the lawn of the Brighton Beach Hotel. Fifty conversions were the harvest. The story, as printed in *The Christian Herald* (New York), goes on:

"At first the results seemed doubtful and some of the talks were addrest to the empty air; by perseverence and courage he soon began to produce an effect. A few stopt to listen, a few more tarried to hear, and soon there was a great crowd around the stand; others leaned upon the fence to hear what this 'babbler would say.' The place chosen for the open-air services proved to be an ideal spot, and the hours for holding them, from five to seven P.M., the most appropriate of all the day. The place is an irregular triangle in a corner of the lawn of the Brighton Beach Hotel. The great army of pleasure-seekers from Coney Island going north, the multitude from Brighton going south, and the immense audience from the Music Hall when the performance is over at five o'clock converge at this place chosen to fulfil the divine injunction, 'Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city,' and proclaim the Gospel of divine favor and love to the repentant sinner.

"The services from the beginning grew in popularity, increased in attendance, and deepened in interest. The numbers who stopt to hear grew astoundingly. On June 22 there were 5,005; June 29, 6,390; July 26, 8,487; August 3, 10,750; and on August 31 the astonishing number of 15,649. These figures are not estimates, but actual counts with an automatic register, operated by an experienced person, who was instructed to register only those who tarried to hear the message."

Mr. Stephens's helpers represented various walks of life:

"Among the speakers were Rev. William N. Richie, D.D., chaplain of U. S. Grant Post; Mr. George W. Carr, the evangelist; Mr. Will Houghton, actor, who, with his rich baritone voice and sharp Gospel thrusts, was a power for truth; Mr. Howard Richie, from the Moody Bible Institute; and the Rev. James F. Riggs, Jr., assistant pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The singers were Mr. Ralph Duryea, who was also the organist; Mrs. Emma G. Singleton, a beautiful soprano soloist; and a thoroughly trained quartet, of which Miss E. T. Pell was leader; Miss B. Bedell, soprano; Miss E. Frost, alto; Mr. D. W. Bryant, tenor; Mr. E. Howard, basso. Another novel feature of these services was a little ten-year-old girl, Ruth Morgan, who possesses a phenomenal voice. Her little song, entitled 'Jesus Promised Me a Home Over There,' became the greatest favorit.. Her fresh, pure voice simply captivated the audience.

"This work at first was supported principally by Mr. Stephens himself, but subsequently some friends, seeing the success attained and the great good being done, became patrons to the movement. Among these are: Mr. D. W. McWilliams, treasurer of the Manhattan Elevated Ry.; Mr. Clinton L. Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Trust Co.; Mr. L. W. Minford, a Wall Street coffee merchant; Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge; Mrs. Florence N. Latin; Mr. Frank Huyler; Mr. Henry Mackay; Mr. H. K. Twitchell, of the Chemical National Bank; Rev. David Gregg, D.D.; John T. Underwood, President Underwood Typewriter Co., and others."

SOCIALISM'S RELIGIOUS FAITH

PERHAPS it is the recent pronouncement of Sir Oliver Lodge concerning the religious change of front among scientists that has led Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb to outline their religious ideals. While they speak mainly for themselves they doubtless represent the Socialistic convictions of their following in England. They observe in direct contradiction to opinions exprest after Sir Oliver Lodge's address that "many of the most upright and vigorous minds of to-day regard with unmixed satisfaction the trend toward the avowed 'materialism' which set in about the middle of the nineteenth century." "Any faith in the possible communication of the individual human mind with a spiritual force that 'makes for righteousness,'" say these leaders of Socialism in England in their paper *The New Statesman* (London), "is regarded by them as a misleading and enervating superstition." This is not, however, the Socialist view of the matter. Indeed, we are assured that "Socialists take up anything but a 'secularist' or 'materialist' attitude toward life, and have a very real religious faith." There are many discriminations to make, however:

"They are, it is true, often out of sympathy with the Christian Churches of to-day, with their fatal and quite unnecessary embrace of the capitalist system. And the more religious is the Socialist the more he realizes that the very continuance of religion, as an organized force in the State, depends on its being freed from its alliance with plutocracy. The palace of the Anglican bishop, and his constant acceptance of the idle rich as his personal associates; the influence in the chapel of the Nonconformist millionaire; the clerical sanction given to lives of

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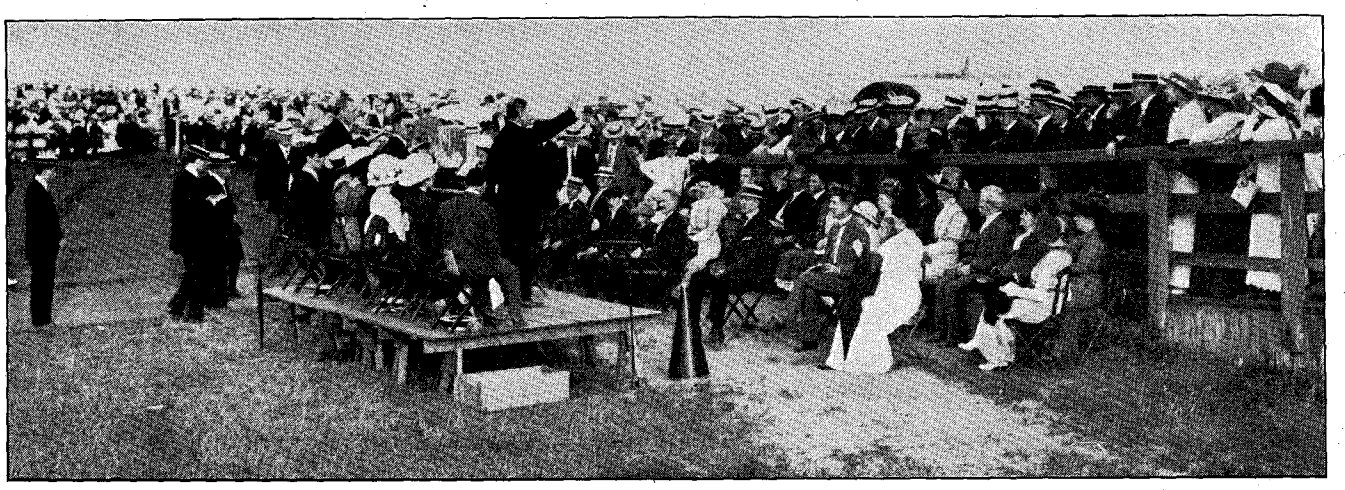

WHERE THREE WAYS MET AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Sunday attendance at these services leapt from 5,005 in June to 15,649 in August, with 50 acknowledged conversions.

exploitation and greed for riches; the perpetual 'backing up' of the private ownership of the means of production with the economic servitude that this entails are, in our opinion, the most potent allies of the secularist.

"It is an extraordinary irony that has made the Christian religion, with its ideal of personal humility and personal abstinence, part and parcel of a social order in which those who think themselves Christians heap up wealth at the expense of their fellow men, and expend the riches, which they never ought to have possest, on the luxuries and caprices of their families and themselves; and in which a Parliament, opened with Christian prayer, and sanctioned by the presence of Christian prelates, avowedly accepts the motive of pecuniary self-interest as the necessary basis of society. This state of things, to put it shortly, is fatal to religion. So long as it endures, skepticism and cynicism as to the reality of any religious belief will prevail—notably among the four-fifths of the community whom we have disinherited—and the religious Socialist in Great Britain will find himself helpless to stem the tide of a secularist materialism.

"And if we turn from our own country to the millions whom our Churches are attempting to proselytise, we shall find the failure of the Christian religion even more striking. It is with a disagreeable shock that the sincere religionist to-day realizes in the Far East how profound is the contempt and horror of the Oriental at the lives of material luxury of the ministers of religion of the Western Churches. If 'choose equality and flee greed' be an axiom of good manners for the ordinary householder, 'choose poverty' would seem to be the attitude for the follower of Jesus of Nazareth."

To the Socialist it seems as if religion, if it is to endure, say the Webbs, will necessarily cut itself loose from any approval of, or alliance with, the capitalist system. Further:

"There will be, in the churches as in the kingdom of heaven, neither riches nor poverty. No teacher of religion will, we think, feel it right to claim for his own use any larger share of the world's product than is enjoyed by all those with whom he worships. This modesty in the personal use of wealth does not mean a revival of puritanism. Music, painting, architecture, even the drama, have in the past all been made expressive of and subservient to the development of the religious feeling of the race; it has even been said that all the arts may be traced, in their origin, to religious emotion.

"But art in religion is essentially communistic; and we can well imagine a reborn art becoming once more the helpmate of a reconstituted Church of the people. There can not be a development of religious art, the exercise in common of the religious emotion, or public manifestations of religious feeling, without the allocation to this service of a portion of the national income. Will this expenditure be exclusively on the basis of voluntary cooperation?

"We ourselves believe that the nation will not, as it becomes more collectivist in feeling, abandon so important a part of life as that filled by the religious emotion to the anarchy and exclusiveness of private enterprise. We believe that the State of To-morrow will regard our beautiful cathedrals and abbeys and the churches in which our fathers worshiped God as a most precious national heritage. But these 'Houses of God' will not be left, as for the most part they now are, closed and barred, empty and deserted for six days out of the seven. Nor will they be converted into markets, warehouses, or police-courts. They will be constantly open to all citizens, either for silent meditation and devotion or for the exaltation to be gained by music, by the public reading of the world's noblest Scriptures, and by the inspiring counsels of the religious genius.

"With the diffusion among the whole population of the religious culture now limited to a minority—rich or poor—with religious services brought within the lives of the whole people, we shall go on constantly refining and perfecting our appreciation of the place that man holds in the universe, and our faint glimmerings as to its purpose and destiny; we shall come more and more to see that what we all of us mean, in our moments of spiritual exaltation, is that we have a duty to cooperate in that purpose, so far as we can ascertain it; we shall realize, to an ever greater degree, as a part of mental hygiene, both the advantage and means of stimulating those moments in which we are, as we say, lifted 'above ourselves'; we shall make some public provision for the periodical expression of that religious emotion and the inspiring and deepening of the spiritual life; we shall be mutually respectful of the diverse forms—painfully imperfect or 'illiterate' as we shall recognize all of them to be—that this may take among different sections of the community; and, here as elsewhere, we shall 'choose equality' as regards the communal provision to be made for them."

NOT SO MUCH GOOD IN US

HAS NOT the appeal to man's better nature been overdone? wonders the editor of *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), as he reflects upon the events reported in the newspapers during the past summer. Is not our age "pressing the doctrine of human perfection harder than it will warrant?" he asks, and have we "not been shutting our eyes too much to the fact that sin still holds a fast place in all our hearts and needs only a little loosening of restraints to burst out?" Much of our righteousness, both personal and public, seems to this writer to be "only a very thin veneer over a boiling pot, a thin crust over a raging volcano." Better than we used to be? Yes, but still—

"How little it takes to turn us into beasts! How suddenly one incident will show our sympathies are with evil! How soon we yield to bribes! How many are living double lives! How cruel many men still are at heart! How we love an excuse to let our passions loose!"

This is no jeremiad. The editor of *The Christian Work* does not believe that depravity and hypocrisy are universal among us, nor does he omit to mention that our newspapers are daily reporting much of good. But he does ask the readers of his words to consider these facts:

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"For one whole year five nations in the Near East have been committing such atrocities as the worst ages of barbarism never knew, and delighting in the fiendish perpetrations. The war itself was horrible, especially the savage glee in killing disclosed in it at the beginning. But the atrocities were never surpassed in Dante's most terrible circles of Hell. And these—setting cities on fire and shooting at fleeing women with babies in their arms and betting on the shots, filling wells up with babies and putting stones over the top, cutting babies up before their mothers, burning women up before their husbands, cutting off noses, ears, fingers, lips, gouging out eyes and letting the victims go; holding food up on spears to tantalize men and women in cities they were starving—all this daily and unspeakable horror, numbering thousands among its victims, has been perpetrated by men who were worshiping in Christian churches until the war broke out. As soon as the war gave them cover they reverted at once to *beasthood*. This is the horrible warning we ought to heed. How near *beasthood* lies to our Christian civilization. One has only to go through New York on New Year's Eve to see how quickly thousands seize the opportunity, on a night when the city will not molest them, to rush into a debauch.

"One has only to note another thing to make him realize how, in spite of all our growth in Christian character, we still lie dangerously near to the primitive man. We refer to the fact that even most exemplary villages will show sympathy with crime rather than with law when a test comes, and mob psychology gets to work. Perhaps no more disheartening commentary on human nature has been witnessed in a long time than the fact that in every town where Harry Thaw has been the community has cheered him and shown most marked sympathy for him rather than for the State. Here is a man whose whole life has been marked by drunkenness, cruelty, vice, and finally murder of the most vicious sort—a most dangerous enemy to civilization and righteousness—and yet everywhere he goes the good people are hoping for his escape and clamoring for his release. Furthermore, one begins to wonder whether there are any judges or lawyers in the United States or Canada who would not sell their characters if this criminal's money came within reach. Nothing has been more disgusting and nothing has done more to depreciate the whole legal profession than the way judge after judge and lawyer after lawyer has used his ability to defeat justice in behalf of this criminal. We are told that he has already cost New York over $1,000,000. This comes out of the pockets of the poor. Are we still really criminal in our instincts after two thousand years of Christianity? Sometimes it looks so. The biggest funeral New York has seen in years found 50,000 people on the East Side paying tribute to a man who for forty years looted the city in every possible way.

"We will not pursue these illustrations further, except to say that the specialists who have been studying vice conditions in the great cities were very much discouraged as they found how many men and girls were involved in evil practises; and how other reform agencies grow discouraged at the disgrace of politics, as witness the calm and foulest way in which certain politicians are proceeding to get hands on the State and city treasury by impeaching the Governor of a State. The Governor may have been guilty; it looks as tho he had been. But everybody knows the motive of the impeachment, and that so many members of a Legislature will lend themselves to Mr. Murphy's evil designs shows how much cupidity and greed still rule in men's hearts. We fear, from what revelations have already been made, that a good many businesses would not stand probing."

With all these things in mind, the reader is asked to consider "if we are not overdoing the doctrine of natural goodness and human perfectibility, and rather missing the mark in generalizing about the average man being more good than evil?" The writer himself greatly doubts "if the average man inclines more to good than evil when any real climax or temptation comes," and wonders sometimes "if all our culture or morality is more than veneer and would stand the test in a real strain, or check the sleeping beast when darkness covered actions." In fact, he concludes:

"We are rather inclining to the view that what our age needs is a universal and poignant gospel of man's sinfulness and his inability to escape it except by divine help and a reemphasis of the good news that Christ is here to help. There is something lacking in our present Christianity when it can not restrain its profest followers from Balkan atrocities, sympathy with crime, secret vices, and political immorality."

CATHOLIC ITALIAN LOSSES

THE GREATEST QUESTION confronting the Catholic Church in America, say the press of that faith, is the defection of the Italian immigrant population. *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) estimates that nearly a million have been lost, and that while thousands have been attracted to the Protestant churches, tens of thousands "have drifted into the non-churchgoing class." This journal quotes a Protestant Italian-American, Rev. Mr. Testa, who declared in *The Missionary Review* during 1908 that "not 5 per cent. of the Italian population of New York goes to church." "It is quite customary with the Italian immigrant to have his religion in his wife's name, and half of our Italians have no wives." The editor of *The Catholic Citizen* tries to take as hopeful a view of the situation as possible, but admits freely the grounds for disquietude. We read:

"Our Italians are children of a generation whose ideals of political liberty collided with the established order and also with the temporalities of the Church. But the needs of the soul are eternal, while the rancors of politics may in the course of time be forgotten.

"Nevertheless, if the Englishman takes his amusements sadly, the Italian takes his religion lightly. It is said that he comes to us from the religious atmosphere of a Catholic land. Perhaps he does; but in a state of mental and moral reaction. He belongs, by the tendencies which rule him, quite as much to the army of the unchurched as to the ranks of Catholicism. For instance, there are eighty Italian newspapers in the United States, not a single one of which is religious or Catholic."

Facts which show how "the Protestants have perceived an opportunity in the situation" are reviewed at some length:

"It was pointed out in their missionary reports as early as 1890. Some ten years ago, in the promotion of their propaganda, they saw the need of training a native ministry for work among the Italians. Their seminaries have since made this an important department. The Methodists alone claim (1913) to have sixty ordained Italian ministers working under their banner. The Presbyterians and Baptists claim each nearly as many more.

"Counting in with the ministers the lay workers engaged in mission work, we believe that there are to-day more Italians working under the banner of Protestantism in the United States than there are Italian Catholic priests in the United States. Rev. Mr. Testa (*The Missionary Review*, 1908) lists twenty-three Italian Protestant churches and missions in Greater New York. The number of Italian Catholic churches in Greater New York in 1908 was 19.

"According to *The Missionary Review of the World* (1911, p. 862) Dr. Morse estimates the number of Italian Protestant churches in the United States at 250. He has had actual communication with 214 of these, including 46 Presbyterian, 40 Baptist, and 38 Methodist. We can not count more than 150 Italian Catholic churches in the United States ('Catholic Directory,' 1913).

"So that Protestantism actually has more churches and missionaries among the Italians of the United States than has Catholicism. Rev. Testa, of the Brooklyn Italian mission, reports over 1,000 converts. We quote from the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, May 23, 1913:

"'The Chicago correspondent of *The Continent* says: "Probably no church can present a better report than that of the Italian church on Ohio Street, Chicago. The pastor, Rev. Philip Grilli, has supported himself by outside work, and the church has paid all running expenses and contributed to all the boards. Of the 461 members who have joined during the eleven years of the present pastorate, 435 were formerly Roman Catholics."'

"*The Christian Intelligencer* claims that 'the great movement among Italians in America in the last five years shows a trend and almost a stampede from Rome. The officer in charge of the work in the Methodist Episcopal denomination told me that in his denomination alone there are now sixty churches and chapels east of the Mississippi where the preaching is in the Italian tongue. The Presbyterians have fully as many more, and nearly every other denomination will supplement the list in proportion to its size. There is hardly a rescue mission in which the Catholics do not form from one-third to one-half of the workers.'"

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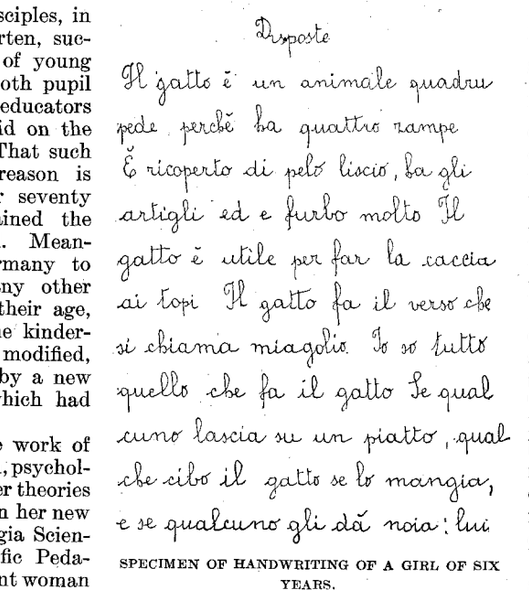
THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

THE MONTESSORI SCHOOLS IN ITALY—AN ACCOUNT BASED ON PERSONAL VISITS BY TWO AMERICANS*

WHEN Froebel and his disciples, in perfecting the kindergarten, succeeded in making the education of young children a matter of delight to both pupil and teacher, it seemed to many educators that the last word had been said on the subject of primary education. That such an opinion was not without reason is evidenced by the fact that for seventy years the kindergarten maintained the field without an important rival. Meanwhile it had spread from Germany to every civilized land. Like many other systems that have well served their age, only in time to be displaced, the kindergarten is now likely to be greatly modified, or perhaps entirely superseded, by a new system of primary education which had its beginning in Rome in 1907.

This innovation is mainly the work of Dr. Maria Montessori, a physician, psychologist, and educator, of Rome. Her theories and methods are fully set forth in her new book, "Il Methodo della Pedagogia Scientifica" (The Method of Scientific Pedagogy). Dr. Montessori is a brilliant woman of middle age, whose life thus far has been devoted to study of the human body and mind and the development of her pedagogical ideas. After graduating from the school of medicine of the University of Rome she became assistant physician in the clinic of psychiatry in Rome. Later she was placed in charge of a school for feeble-minded and defective children. In this school children were instructed according to the methods of individual tutelage developed by Itard and Seguin. The remarkable progress made led Dr. Montessori to the conclusion that similar methods might be used to good advantage in schools for normal children. Accordingly, she set herself to work, and her "Method of Scientific Pedagogy" is the result.

While serving on the board of judges of the Department of Education, in the International Exposition at Milan in 1906, Dr. Montessori was invited by Edward Talamo, Director of the Institute Romano di Beni Stabili (The Good Homes Company of Rome), to take charge of schools which were being established in the group of tenements built by his company. Talamo's purpose was to bring together, in an attractive room and yard, children from three to seven years of age, of tenants forming the group, and place them in charge of a competent instructor who would also live in the establishment. As the company owned over four hundred tenements, and as full opportunity for a trial of the method would be offered, Dr. Montessori gladly accepted Talamo's offer. In January, 1907, the first school was opened in a tenement group containing about one thousand persons, and located in the San Lorenzo quarter of Rome This school was christened the "Children's House," or, in Italian, "La Casa dei Bambini." The expense of building and maintaining the school was paid by the company. It is interesting to note that rents were not raised when the school was established.



Disposte

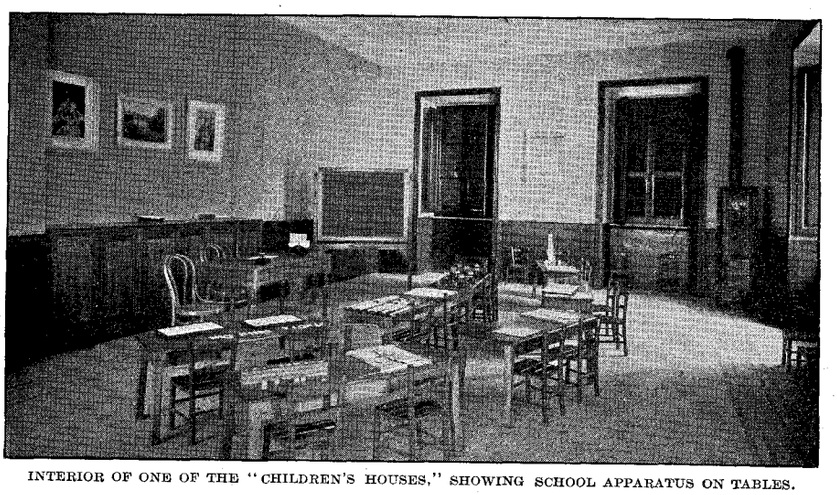
Il gatto è un animale quadru
pede perchè ha quattro zampe
È ricoperto di pelo liscio, ha gli
artigli ed è furbo molto Il
gatto è utile per far la caccia
ai topi Il gatto fa il verso che
si chiama miagolio Io so tutto
quello che fa il gatto Se qual
cuno lascia su un piatto, qual
che cibo il gatto se lo mangia,
e se qualcuno gli dà noia: lui

SPECIMEN OF HANDWRITING OF A GIRL OF SIX YEARS.

On our recent trip in Italy, we visited several of these "Children's Houses" in different quarters of Rome, and were greatly imprest by the things we saw and heard. In the group tenements and the "Children's Houses" we found combined the work of two great geniuses, Edward Talamo, the home builder of Rome, who is transforming vile rookeries into abodes of comfort and health, and Maria Montessori, whose schools are transforming the children of tenements from street Arabs into little men and women. Through neighborhood cooperation, working in harmony with a guiding spirit, the blessings of wealth are here being enjoyed by the poor. There is no charity in the enterprise, as the tenants pay in the rental of their homes for the advantages they and their children receive, but here are found many things not usually enjoyed by tenants. Here are cleanliness, sunlight, fresh air, and abounding health; here are free medical service, and free clubrooms, in addition to new primary schools.

The "Children's House" is a separate building in the spacious yard adjoining the tenements, or in a pleasant room on the ground floor of one of the buildings.

THE FIRST "CHILDREN'S HOUSES," AS OPENED IN THE SAN LORENZO QUARTER.



INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE "CHILDREN'S HOUSES," SHOWING SCHOOL APPARATUS ON TABLES.

WORK IN MONTESSORI SCHOOLS IN ROME.

* From advance proofs of "Modern Cities: Progress of the Work in the World-wide Awakening for Their Betterment." By Horatio M. Pollock and William S. Morgan. Soon to be published by Funk & Wagnalls Co.

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So far as room and children are concerned, the school is not unlike the kindergarten. In the scheme of instruction, however, there is a wide divergence.

The fundamental aims of the "Children's House" are to insure the physical perfection of the child, to develop initiative, to train systematically the senses, and to develop and strengthen the child's personality. The emphasis is on the individual instead of on the class, and on the child instead of on the subject-matter. Direct personal instruction and development of special senses which were the secrets of Seguin's success are here continued and modified so as to apply to normal children. The results demonstrate the soundness of Dr. Montessori's conclusion, reached while a teacher in the school for defectives, that methods applied to defective children might be advantageously used in all primary classes.

At the opening of the "Children's House" in the morning, every child goes to the teacher for inspection. The little one holds up its freshly washed hands, shows its brushed teeth and neatly combed hair, with a feeling of genuine pride. The teacher smiles her approval. Before beginning school work the child dons a long apron, which serves as a protection to the dress and as a safeguard against the dissemination of germs. The highest standard of personal cleanliness is maintained, and great care is taken to promote health. The teacher is continually on the watch for any signs of disease or physical defects. If the child shows the least sign of illness or seems to have some physical imperfection, the matter is referred to the parents and to the house physician, who take the action necessary under the circumstances. Teacher and physician are a part of the large family group, and freely consult with the parents respecting the welfare of the children. The health of the children is also promoted by breathing and calisthenic exercises, by play in the open air, and by working in gardens connected with the school. The teacher aims to build up the physique of each child, and, therefore, plans exercises in each case to meet the child's needs.

Initiative is developed by freedom from restraint, and by giving full opportunity for choice and decision. Dr. Montessori recognizes that, while children are naturally active, activity of itself does not develop initiative. A choice of activities must be possible, and the child must have full liberty to choose without fear of reproach or criticism. The only restriction to liberty in the "Children's House" is that caused by the presence of other children. The children quickly grasp the idea that the spirit of freedom abounds, but such freedom can not go to the extent of permitting one child to infringe upon the liberty or freedom of another. Discipline is secured by the natural interest of children in the exercises given them, and by their love of teacher and school which prompts them to do the thing suggested. In many kindergartens and primary classes, initiative is stifled by the overactivity of the teacher in directing the work of children. In such schools, exercises are performed in unison, and children, instead of each acting for himself, blindly follow the teacher or leader. In the Montessori schools, exercises are mainly individual. The pupil takes up apparatus that is free and works with it. The teacher assists, but does not control, the activity of the child. Control is with the child itself.

We walked into the open door of a "Children's House" filled with busy pupils. Some of the little ones paid no attention to us. Others looked up and smiled, and three or four bright ones, with no sign to or from the teacher, came to us with hands outstretched and said "Bon giorno, Signor," and when we left, others came to bid us good-by and to ask us to come again. At another "Children's House" we were present at the opening exercises. A little prayer-song was sung, and then each child got out the apparatus he wanted to use. There was no strife, as there was plenty of apparatus, but there was genuine, immediate interest and a display of self-directed activity such as we had never before witnessed in children of that age.

The school works according to a general program, but there is no compulsion on the part of the teacher. If a child tires of one piece of apparatus, he takes another, or if he feels like leaving the school-room, he is permitted to go into the garden or yard at any time. . . . . .

In order to avoid monotony in the school, a large variety of apparatus is provided for different exercises. There are a series of weights for training the muscular sense, blocks of the same size, but of different weights to be assorted, fabrics of many kinds to be distinguished by sight and touch, sounding boxes to be graded according to intensity of sound, waists or jackets stretched on frames to be buttoned and laced in imitation of dresses, and many other interesting devices.

While the sense training is mainly individual, it is occasionally conducted as a game. Cards containing the colored yarns, for example, regardless of order or color, are distributed to several pupils. One pupil will then undertake to arrange the colors in order, according to shades, by calling for the color needed. The child having the color called for produces it, and then another is called for. All of the children taking part keenly watch the arrangement of colors so that no mistake is made.

The instruction is fitted to the needs of each individual child, and the development of each child is carefully watched. So far as possible, each child is permitted to do the thing he wants to do.

At the age of four, the children are taught to read and write. Dr. Montessori has worked out a new method for teaching writing which fits in perfectly with her system of sense instruction. As preparatory steps, the child marks out the exterior of geometrical forms with a crayon, and the interior of forms cut into a card or piece of wood as a stencil. By using colored crayons and bringing the various forms together, the child becomes greatly interested in the designs he is able to produce. The next step is to give him letters that have been cut out. The sounds of these letters are associated with their forms. After the child can recognize the letters, a large number are given him to pick out and form into words. Cards with raised script letters are then given him to trace. After a little practise in these exercises, the child is ready to write by himself and will often actually begin writing words independently and without suggestion from the teacher. Little tots of five in these schools write in a clear, round hand such as is not usually acquired in school before the age of ten. Reading comes along with, and almost as easily as, writing. The results are truly marvelous.

Altho only five years have elapsed since the first "Children's House" was opened it is evident that the new system of primary education has come to stay. Dr. Montessori's methods are being introduced in several places in Italy and in schools in France and Germany. Several American students have taken special courses under Dr. Montessori, and returning to America filled with enthusiasm, are active in establishing schools and teaching the new methods in this country. There is no doubt that, in establishing these schools and in presenting her methods to the world, Dr. Montessori has made the most valuable contribution of the past half century to the cause of primary education.

EDUCATION FOR A VOCATION

Students of the industrial progress made by France since the war with Prussia left her prostrate have found one of the primary sources of it to be the scientific education which has promoted efficiency in industrial and agricultural pursuits. Attention was called to this matter in notable degree by Professor Bracq, somewhat more than a year ago, in a work entitled "France Under the Republic," and an account of this book was given in these columns about that time. Professor Bracq set forth as the general results of such education statistics of commerce and general business, from which it appeared that since 1866 the tonnage of French ports had quadrupled, and in 16 years the tonnage of her canals and other inland waterways had increased 42 per cent. Since 1869 the commerce of the country has increased annually more than 5,000,000,000 francs. The business of the Bank of France in 1871 amounted to 68,814,000,000 francs, in 1908 it amounted to 236,975,000,000 francs. French investments abroad in the last days of the Second Empire were estimated at 12,000,000,000 francs; they are now put at 37,000,000,000 francs. The wealth of France in securities of all kinds in 1880 was estimated at 25,000,000,000 francs, and in 1906 at 135,000,000,000 francs.

Commenting on this book, a writer in *The Financial Chronicle* declared that after the war with Prussia, France took seriously to heart the lesson that it "was the schoolteacher who won at Sedan," this being even more true, and in a deeper sense true, than Wellington's famous saying that Waterloo "was won on the playground at Eton." France finds that education of the traditional sort will not do when it comes to industrial progress. Education for that purpose must be of the sort which "fits a man for the work he has to do in the world." The scholar must be the man who knows how after having been taught how.

American readers of Professor Bracq's book naturally turned their thoughts to their own country, and questioned whether more should not be done here to promote vocational education. James J. Hill's book, entitled "Highways of Progress," caught this spirit of inquiry at flood-tide. In that book he insisted again and again on the importance of going back to the soil and making the soil produce more through the adoption of scientific agricultural methods. Farm products per acre, through intensive

(*Continued on page* 646)

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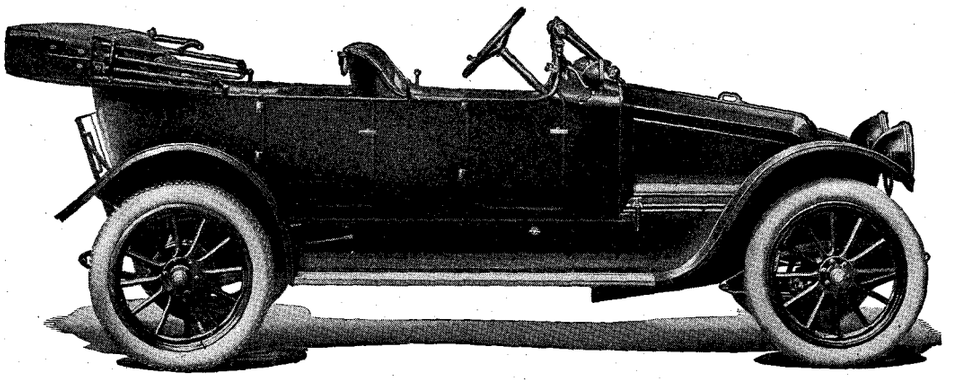
New Series Franklin Six-Thirty



Franklin 5-passenger touring car. Weight 2700 lbs. Wheel base 120 inches; tread 56 inches **$2300**

THE weight of the new series Franklin Six-Thirty, fully equipped, is only 2700 pounds. This light weight is secured through scientific design, direct cooling and the use of the very finest materials.

Tires are 34" x 4½". The wheel base is 120", tread 56". The steering wheel is on the left side with center control levers. Two doors to the front seat permit entrance from either side.

The new series Franklin Six-Thirty is built with six body types —five passenger touring, two passenger roadster, coupé, sedan, limousine, and Berlin. The touring model is a full size five-passenger car with 48" rear seat. The distance from the dash to the front seat is 27½". Luxurious in the extreme and just right for touring, the car is not too large for convenience and economy in city use. All bodies are new in design and made of aluminum.

The direct-cooled vibrationless six-cylinder engine, free from the weight and complication of water cooling apparatus, in combination with the light weight of the car, insures maximum ability and smooth running.

Full elliptic springs, wood chassis frame, long wheel base, large tires and small unsprung weight give a riding comfort that is little short of phenomenal.

Direct cooling and light weight make low operating cost. Gasoline bills and tire bills are not a burden. The Franklin has long held the world's record for gasoline economy, and recently in a test made by the Automobile Club of America with a special Franklin car, the record was put at the almost unbelievable point of 83.5 miles on one gallon.

Types and Prices

The different types of bodies are interchangeable on the one chassis which constitutes the entire Franklin line.

Touring car	$2300
Roadster	2300
Coupé	2950
Sedan	3200
Limousine	3300
Berlin	3400

F. O. B. Syracuse

All types are equipped with Entz electric starter, which is a simple, single unit, direct-connected system operated by one switch that also controls the magneto. With the Entz the motor cannot stall.

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor—
Six cylinder, thirty horse power.
Cylinders: 3⅝" x 4", cast individually.
Valves in head.
7 Crank Shaft Bearings.
Direct cooled.
Re-circulating oiling system.
Oil Capacity, 1½ gallons in sub-base.
Eismann high-tension magneto, single system.
Throttle control by lever on quadrant. Spark advance automatically regulated. Foot accelerator.
Special float feed carburetor, Franklin type.

Gasoline Tank—
Capacity 14½ gallons. Reserve 2½ gallons.

Clutch—
Multiple disc, running in oil, in fly wheel of motor.

Transmission—
Selective sliding.
Three forward speeds, one reverse.

Drive—
Shaft. Gear reduction. 3.71 to 1.

Axles—
Front: Tubular, with Timken roller bearings.
Rear: Live rear axle, semi-floating with Timken roller bearings.

Tires—
34 x 4½ inches. Non-skid rear.

Steering—
Worm and gear.

Brakes—
Service: Double-acting on transmission drum operated by pedal.
Emergency: Double-acting on rear wheel drums operated by hand lever.

Springs—
Full-elliptic. 40 x 1¾ inches.

Wheel-Base—
120 inches.
Tread, 56 inches.

Body—
Sheet aluminum.
Brewster Green with black trimmings.
Franklin sloping hood, made of aluminum.
Adjustable folding windshield.

Speedometer—
Corbin-Brown.

Starter—
Entz electric starter and lighting system.

Lighting—
Electric throughout with dimmer for headlights.

Horn—
Electric.

Storage Battery—
Eighteen volt Willard storage battery.

Full tool equipment.

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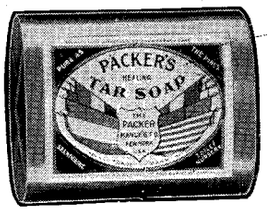
A New Member of an Old Family



PACKER'S Tar Soap, by reason of its high quality, has earned the confidence of three generations of users. Its reputation for quality and effectiveness is established wherever toilet articles are sold.

And now, to meet inquiry for a liquid soap of equal merit, we introduce

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap

This new member of an old family is a vegetable oil product; pure, pleasantly perfumed, and of fine quality. For shampooing and general toilet uses, it is delightful, thoroughly effective, and—well, try it!

50c per bottle at your druggist's, or send us 60c (which includes mailing) and we will see that you receive a bottle promptly.

To help you get full benefit from the use of Packer's Tar Soap, we have printed a manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Their Modern Care and Treatment." Sent free on request.

The Packer Manufacturing Co.
Suite 84 A—81 Fulton Street, New York City

Both are "Pure as the Pines"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

HISTORICAL WORKS

Slater, Gilbert. The Making of Modern England. 8vo, pp. 308. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

THE author of this work might have entitled it, Political, Social, and Industrial development of the Democratic Ideal in England during the Nineteenth Century. According to Mr. Slater whatever progress England has made during the last century has been due to the growing spirit of Socialism as operating in the much more definite and therefore harmless form of democracy. But even the growth of democracy has been hampered by inveterate feudalism and invincible capitalism. Manhood suffrage and the accepted right of feminism are things of the future. Yes, but the vision of these things, he thinks, has at least dawned upon the intelligence of the masses, and even of the young. He gives a list of the subjects which have come to the front and exerted a stimulating influence on all who sigh for the ideal democracy, and who struggle for factory reform, for trade-unionism, and parliamentary reform, for the protection of the public health and for eugenics. All are treated by him with conciseness, yet clearness. While acknowledging the imperfections of the English parliamentary system, he candidly admits that the Reform movement of 1832 was a great step forward in the political history of the island, which was to culminate in the reform of the House of Lords some eighty years later. Yet Mr. Slater seems to throw up his hands in half despair as he confesses, "altho in theory the government of England only needs that the last step toward adult suffrage, with single voting and equal electoral districts, should be taken in order for it to become perfectly democratic, one is tempted to believe that the true theme of recent political history is the growth of bureaucracy rather than the growth of democracy."

This pessimism, for to Mr. Slater, with his democratic ideals, these are pessimistic utterances, is not without instructiveness. Socrates was a pessimist when he likened himself to a gadfly stinging the flanks of a sluggish horse. Mr. Slater is really spurring on, in this admirable book, all interested not only in English, but also in American political evolution. They will read with pleasure and instruction and lay on their shelves such a compendium, to which they may safely recur again and again for reference or information.

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem. The Fall of the Dutch Republic. Illustrated. Map. Bibliography. Cloth, pp. xii–433. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

In the present work, Mr. van Loon, who is a journalist and historical student, undertakes to supply the gap that usually exists in popular conceptions of the history of the Netherlands. Most students realize—thanks to Macaulay and Motley—that the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries form an exciting and important period in the history of the Dutch Republic, and that there is now a Kingdom of the Netherlands. Of what lies between there is little appreciation. Mr. van Loon wisely puts the record of this in a very popular form, seeking more to leave an impression than to write a chronicle. One of the chapters most interesting to American readers is that on the American Revolution. The part which the Dutch Republic played in it and the influence which it had on the Republic are not generally appreciated and should be more widely recognized in the histories of the movement of which the Revolution was a part. One is glad to find that Mr. van Loon is not writing political history alone, however, and that he skilfully weaves together the economic and literary influences of the time as well. The excellent bibliography calls attention to the best sources and secondary works.

Gowen, Herbert H. An Outline History of China. Part I. From the earliest times to the Manchu Conquest, A. D., 1644. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 208. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Dr. Gowen has supplied here the need of a suitable outline history of China for rapid reading and rapid reference. In it he has struck the "middle kingdom" between the large general histories, the learned monograph, and the sketchy "pot-boiler." He has also avoided the natural overemphasis on modern China and her foreign relations. The title is an exact description. In each chapter the rulers of each dynasty receive concise paragraphs in such proportion as to keep the "feel" of the general historical movement. This treatment by dynasties is all that one can expect yet. Many years of applied historical science must come before we can obtain the more illuminating social and economic histories—tho the author has not omitted such hints as are available. He is to be commended for his success in making a comprest treatment so entertaining. A chronological table of dynasties and rulers and a moderate bibliography have been added. The book should be popularly useful.

Lombardini, S. H. Rival French Courts. Pp. 254. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

It would seem difficult to find a new view of those dramatic years in which closed Louis XIV.'s reign and those which followed his death, but this is a "human document" in the form of memoirs, and characterized by delicious humor, charming directness, and a discerning and fascinating philosophy. The author describes scenes at Sceaux, Versailles, and in the Bastille, whither her association with the Duchesse du Maine carried her. The life at Sceaux was one in which all eyes were resolutely closed to realities. Madame du Maine masqueraded through life and "forced into her masquerade all those who came into contact with her." She also dragged them with her into conspiracy—the conflict of the "Légitimes"—dragged them into captivity and back again to her absurdities. It is a topsy-turvydom which Madame de Staal holds up to our eyes, but her own personality

(*Continued on page 642*)

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THE Chandler Light-Weight Six at $1785 establishes a new standard of automobile values.

Here is a big, roomy, luxurious car, completely fitted with the highest grade equipment, representing the utmost advance in automobile design and construction, selling for several hundred to a thousand dollars less than any other car approaching it in quality.

Yet there is no great mystery about it. The builders of the Chandler Six have been building world-famous sixes for years. They have been able, through this extended experience, to avoid costly errors, and expensive experiment.

The Chandler Six is probably the lightest car of its size and power ever built—yet as strong and sturdy as a car can be. Though it is a long, roomy, graceful car, its *actual scale weight is less than 3000 pounds fully equipped*, ready for the road.

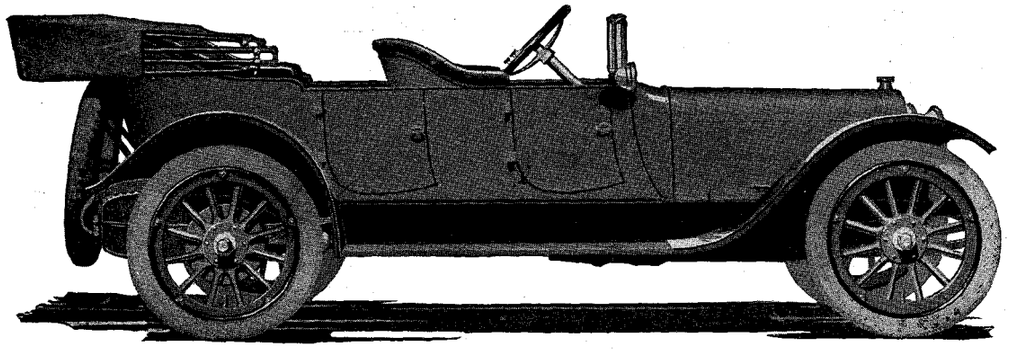
The builders of the Chandler Six have so thoroughly mastered the many problems of six construction that the Chandler Six combines all of the unquestioned advantages of the six with all of the economy of the best and most efficient fours.

The Chandler Six is daily averaging *over 16 miles on one gallon of gasoline.* It is one of the best hill-climbing cars made. And Chandler owners are getting hundreds of extra miles out of every set of tires. Let any dealer demonstrate these facts.

The Chandler Six is emphatically a car that you can afford to run.

The motor is the heart of any car. The motor of the Chandler Six is without equal in any car at any price. With it you can run at 3 to 55 miles on high gear and its "pick-up" is astonishing. The Chandler motor is the exclusive property of this Company and is not to be had in any other car.

Now read the Chandler specifications carefully. Not an experimental, untried, doubtful feature in the whole list.



The Men Who Know

F. C. CHANDLER, former vice-president, general manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

C. A. EMISE, former sales manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

W. S. M. MEAD, former foreign sales manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

S. REGAR, former treasurer and director, Lozier Motor Co.

J. V. WHITBECK, former engineer, Lozier Motor Co.

C. A. CAREY, former purchasing agent, Lozier Motor Co.; assistant purchasing agent, Ford Motor Co.

J. R. HALL, former manager supply, repair and service departments, Lozier Motor Co.

The Specifications

LEFT-SIDE DRIVE—Center Control.
WHEEL-BASE. 120 inches.
ROAD CLEARANCE. 10½ inches.
WHEELS. Artillery type—34x4 inches. Firestone Demountable Rims.
MOTOR. Six cylinders. 35 H.P. 3⅜x5 inches. "L" Head type. Cylinders cast in two blocks. Valves enclosed.
OILING. Positive-gear pump in oil-base. Oil-gauge on motor-base.
IGNITION. Bosch High-Tension Magneto.
CARBURETOR. Stromberg "Little Six." Hot-air and dash priming attachments.
SELF-STARTER. Westinghouse Electric built into motor.
COOLING. Centrifugal pump. High-class square-tube radiator.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING. Westinghouse Electric-lighting Generator with large storage battery. Solar lamps, illuminated license-bracket.
CLUTCH. Multiple disc. Raybestos and steel ball-bearing.
TRANSMISSION. Three speeds forward and reverse.
REAR AXLE. Floating type. Full ball-bearing.
STEER-GEAR. Irreversible and adjustable. Ebonized steering-wheel.
GASOLINE SYSTEM. 20-gallon tank in rear. Gasoline-gauge.
STREAM LINE BODY. Five-passenger coach type.
UPHOLSTERING. 10-inch cushions. High-grade tufted leather. High-grade springs.
WIND-SHIELD. Built in without rods or braces. Adjustable for rain vision or ventilation.
TOP. Mohair top with "Jiffy" curtains.
HORN. Genuine motor-driven electric.
JONES SPEEDOMETER.
CLOCK. 8-day New Haven.
COLOR AND FINISH. Bodies, wheels, frame and running gear finished in handsome dark blue with silver stripe. Fenders, hood and cowl black. All hardware, lamps and fittings nickeled.

Over $4,000,000 worth of Chandler cars already sold to the strongest list of dealers ever associated with a new car. Get in touch with the Chandler dealer in your city and arrange for demonstration and delivery date at once. Catalog and name of nearest dealer on request.

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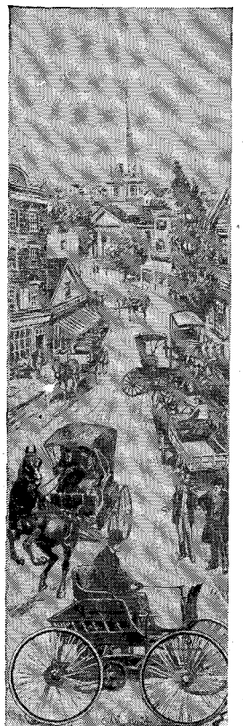
HAYNES *America's First Car*



is controlled by pressing push-buttons

The new Haynes car is entirely controlled by electricity. The hand cranker and hand gear-lever are relegated to the tool box. In their place is a handy dial of push-buttons on the steering-post.

Electricity starts the motor and shifts the gears

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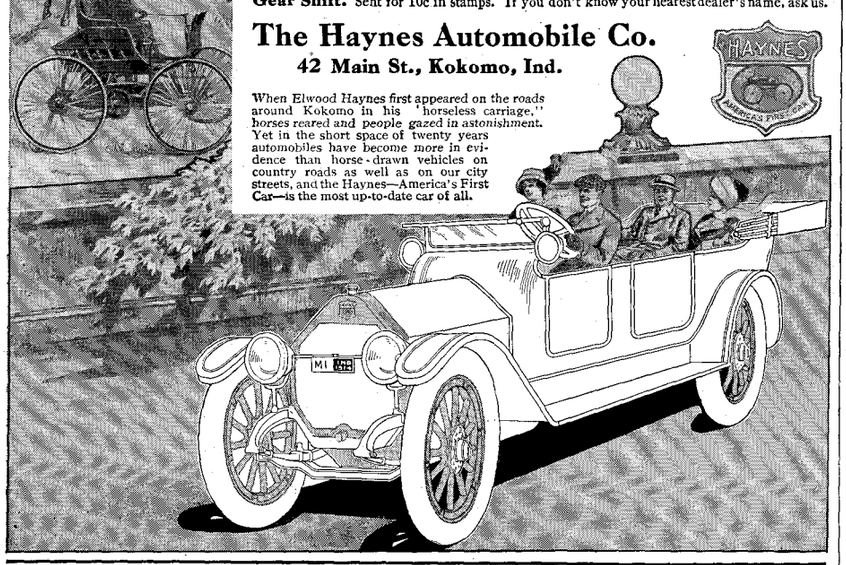

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 640*)

which gives the book its value. Its pages reveal the light of her humorous wisdom and philosophy, her clear vision and independent spirit. Her dignity rises above the condition of waiting-maid. She saw true and transmitted what she saw. The details of her life, sad but rich in experience, prove her gifts of mind, language, and fate, which were an ornament to France.

Beer, George Louis. The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754. Part I. The Establishment of the System. 1660–1688. 2 vols. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xvi–381, vii–382. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

Mr. Beer's previous work on the subject of British colonial policy is well known for its thoroughness, its mastery of the sources, and its clear literary form. He has already considered "The Origins of British Colonial Policy, 1578–1660," and the disintegration of the system before the American Revolution in "British Colonial Policy, 1754–1765." In the present volumes he begins to fill in the gap between 1660 and 1754. Thus this work is not only "unhampered by problems of origins, but it is liberated to a great extent from those controversial questions which ultimately were decided, if not solved, by the ordeal of battle." Mr. Beer deals here then with the establishment of the system, studying the policies of the various English leaders, the navigation and trade laws, and the administration in different colonies. The work is well documented and wastes no time on speculative questions. It is written as scientific history, and it is part of the author's skill that it is not dry. When the series is completed it will stand in conjunction with Mr. Beer's other work as one of the most satisfactory historical studies of a special topic involving a great range of complex material to be found anywhere.

Innes, A. D. A History of England. 8vo, pp. 984. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913.

This is the outcome of Mr. Innes's desire to furnish the public with a readable one-volume narrative history of the British nation. To say that the attempt has been successful is perhaps sufficient praise. For Mr. Innes expressly disclaims any intention of writing a book to supersede Green's "Short History." And while his narrative is straightforward enough, it is little more than a commonplace recital of successive events. The author would avoid everything savoring of the "class-book" in his endeavor to attract the general reader, but it is a question whether his text is more interesting than that of Gardiner's "School History." What makes the book really worth while, lending it attractiveness and completeness, is the profusion of illustrations. Nearly every page-opening has a picture of some sort; there are 25 full-page plates and many extremely interesting contemporary prints.

MR. RUSSELL'S "HALF LENGTHS"

Russell, George W. E. Half Lengths. 8vo, pp. 356. New York: Duffield & Company. $2.50 net.

It was Horace Walpole who said of a picture, "The Figures are less than Life and about Half-Lengths." It is sometimes

(*Continued on page 644*)

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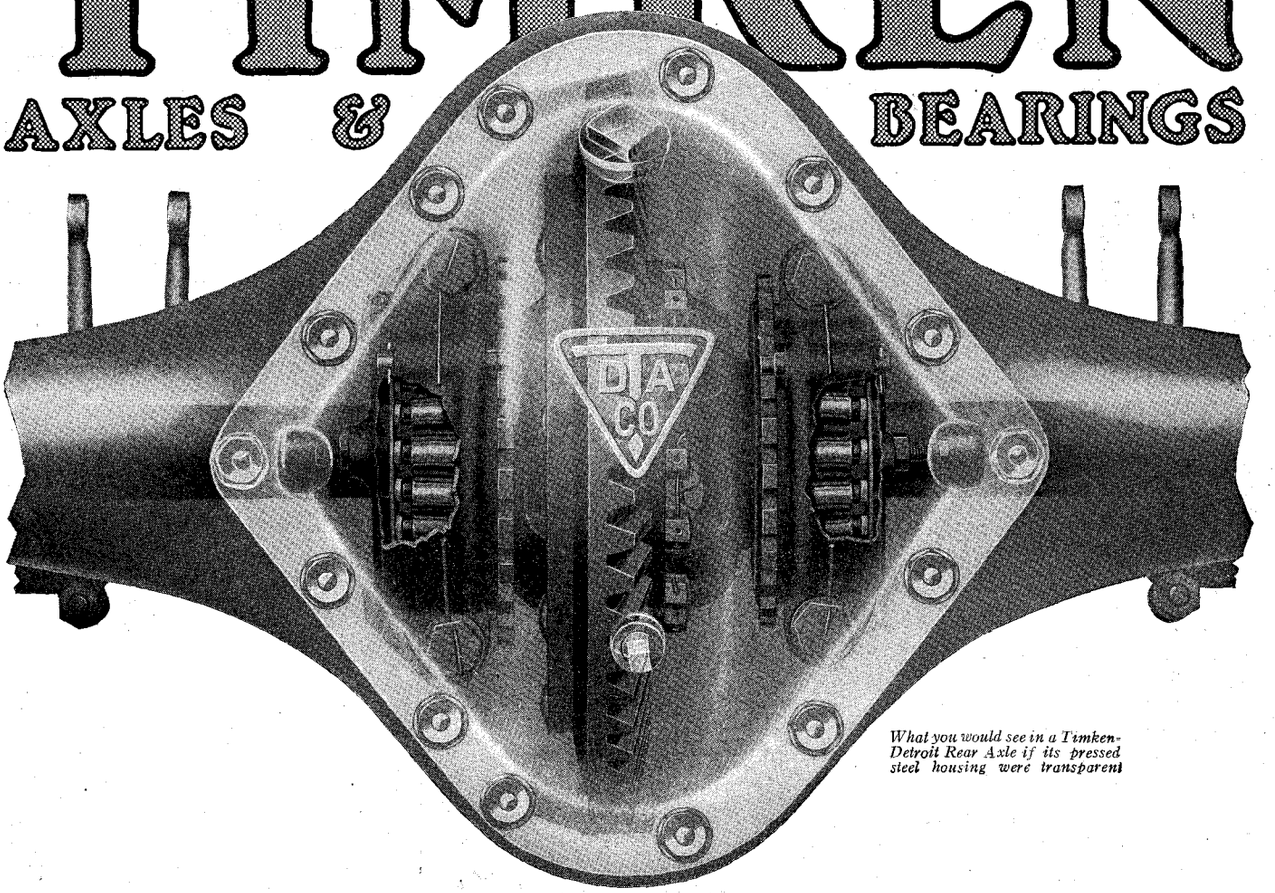

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 642)

much more difficult to produce a half-length in literature than in art, but the difficulty has been well surmounted by the bright and chatty writer of these essays which are full of taste and indicate a wide and choice social experience. The writer leads off with "Sense and Sensibility," in which he dwells upon the character and career of Newman as in contrast with that of Manning—the latter brought up in opulence, a man of the world gifted with push, tact, and skill in intrigue, the former a seminarist to the last. Mr. Russell dwells particularly upon the point that after going over to Rome, Newman's idols were shattered and he became the victim of "disillusionments, rebuffs, frustrations, disappointments." The story of his experiences was "a story of unjust suspicions and calculated insults, with here and there disagreeable symptoms of treachery and double-dealing." The evidence for these statements is plausibly unfolded by the author of them. Then come sketches of statesmen and parliamentarians. The author's reminiscences of Henry Labouchere are particularly vivid, piquan , and interesting, and his chapter entitled "Miniatures" is one of the best in the volume, containing as it does pen portraits, brief, sincere, and picturesque, of some of the men and women of the nineteenth century. The work of Mr. Russell has the firm touch which comes from certainty of knowledge and a talent for memoir-writing which he has already exhibited in previous works. All who love English life and follow the changes of English politics and literature will read with delight this collection of sketches, de ultory but discordant elements in a captivating series.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Alger, George W. The Old Law and the New Order. Cloth, pp. 296. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

This is a collection of ten pungent and pointed essays by a lawyer on old law and new disorder that should be read by all lawyers and any citizen who thinks three times as a citizen. Most of the essays have been published in some periodical, but that does not detract from the book—most of the people who should read them haven't done so yet. Why in America should there be a thing called "treadmill justice"? Does corporation punishment really get anything done? Other important chapters are indicated by the titles, "Executive Aggression," "American Discontent with Criminal Law," "Criticizing the Courts," "The Police Judges and the Public," "The Ethics of Production." If only the lawyers would turn to and clean up the machinery of their own trade, the product might be better satisfying to the general public and there might be less of the injustice of justice. But then—fewer lawyers would be needed! It should be said that Mr. Alger's style will be as clear to a layman as to a lawyer.

De Weese, Truman A. The Bend in the Road. Pp. 209. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.

This book was written "to show the man of the city the way to health and contentment through a return to those pleasant, pastoral pursuits that have to do with seed-time and harvest," and "to bring the

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aroma of apple-blossoms and new-mown hay into the sordid life of one who has seen nothing but city streets and breathed nothing but commerce." It is a book by an enthusiastic nature-lover, written in a picturesque, artistic manner and using just the words and expressions that make his pictures alive. It is an appreciation of sky, flowers, birds, and beasts, everything that might contribute to that "rare contentment which comes from living in intimate relation with the soil." Nothing is too simple to receive a word of gratitude and admiration from this cheery author. We read glowing accounts of "grubbing-hoe," chimney building, and all forms of farm culture. The artistic side of nature seems to have an equal fascination for the writer. His chapter on "Pastoral Pictures" is full of the lure of color-blending. The book is as good as a sermon and more convincing than most of them. It is alive with the breath of open spaces and inspires the reader to go out and look for "The Bend in the Road."

Westervelt, W. D. Legends of Maui, a Demi-god of Polynesia, and of his Mother Hina. 8vo, pp. xvi–182. Melbourne: George Robertson & Co.

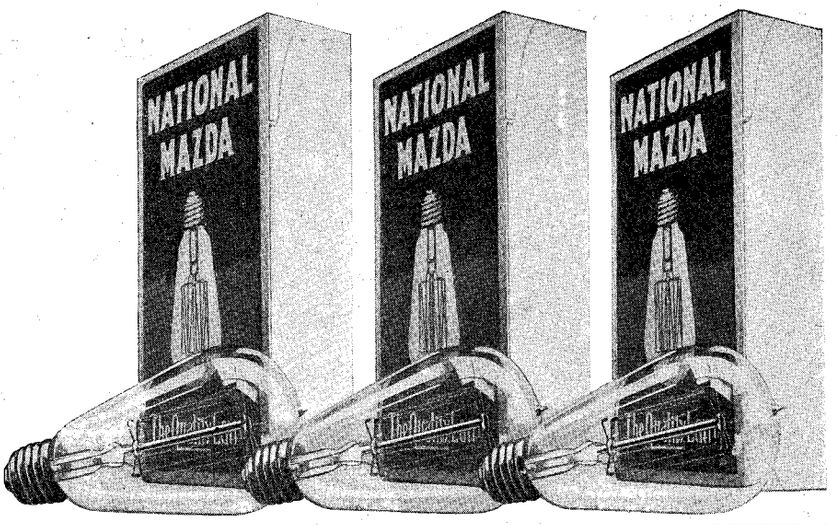
Cycles of legends that run through Oceania from New Zealand to Hawaii, leaving traces of ethnological and linguistic affinities, are told with discrimination and some criticism in this little volume. The hero is the great legendary figure in many of the South Sea islands. He combines the attributes of Prometheus, Hercules, Hermes, and Puck. The stories have been patiently collected and carefully annotated, making a volume welcome to folk-lorists and comparative mythologists.

Countess Marie Larisch. My Past. Pp. 379. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The personal history of royal personages varies in interest according to the personality of the reader. The present volume has an unusual feature in its intimate description of the amor which Prince Rudolph of Austria carried on with Baroness Mary Vetsera, and the true facts about the tragic death of these lovers at Meyerling, the cause of which has never before been satisfactorily removed from the realm of mystery. The Countess Marie Larisch, *née* Baroness Wallersee, was the favorite niece of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. She spent much time at the Austrian Court, where she enjoyed the confidence of the Empress and had many opportunities for observing curiosity-arousing incidents connected with the Empress herself and many noble families. From a dramatic or romantic standpoint the book possesses real interest. The material is well presented, but its greatest attraction is the revelation made of royal secrets and the author's unconscious connection with the tragedy of Meyerling.

Bolton, Reginald Pelham. An Expensive Experiment. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 281. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

This is a description and a pungent criticism of the methods of the Ontario Commission mentioned in the title, with the aim of calling New Yorkers' attention to the possibility of a similar near scandal and the danger of an "expensive experiment" on the New York side of the line. It enlightens one as to the limitations and difficulties of electric-power production as a state project.



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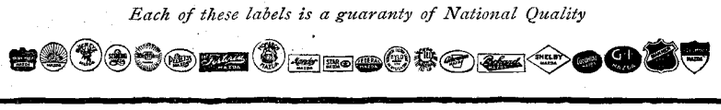

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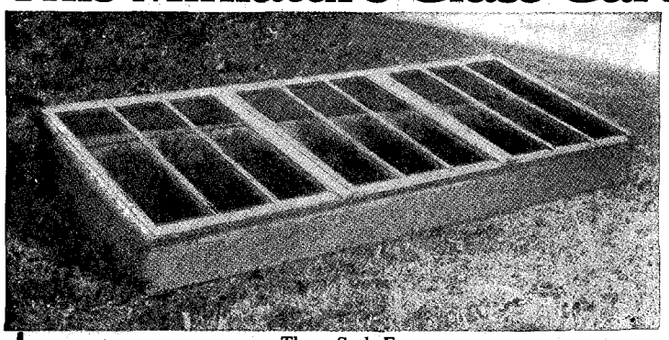

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Rules: 1. Write your bit of talk or poem carefully at the top of your paper. Then your name and address. *Write nothing more on the paper.* (2.) 40 words or less allowed for bit of talk or verse. The shorter the better. 3. Only one suggestion from one person. 4. No questions can be answered. 5. Contest closes Dec. 1st, 1913. 6. Prize winners to be announced in Jan. 17th issue of The Saturday Evening Post. 7. Prizes will be awarded on clever advertising value of suggestions. Your statements about Pompeian Massage Cream must be correct and truthful or your suggestion cannot win a prize, so read the following carefully for points.

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THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

(*Continued from page* 638)

methods, had been more than doubled in some European countries during the past two generations; in this country we produce scarcely half as much per acre as do some European countries.

Observers of educational movements have noticed for some years the new and greater attention which is bestowed upon agricultural science in our colleges, notably in the State institutions, and in other institutions partly endowed or encouraged by States, such as Cornell. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* declared a few weeks ago that matters had reached a point where vocational training has become "the great popular demand." We have a complex and growing population, which realizes more and more that it must "defend its economic position against the world's competition." Hence these insisted demands for public aid in rearing and teaching masses of skilled artizans. The complaint is often heard that our common-school system teaches preparation for life without much reference to preparation for gaining a livelihood.

The movement has already made some impressive progress in America. It was not until after this century began that the first State subsidy was put out here for agricultural and trade training, and yet there are already twenty-nine States which have passed laws pertaining to industrial education, while the national Government has actually established vocational training in our island possessions. In Ohio and Wisconsin the children of working people are virtually compelled to attend the public trade-schools as supported by industrial communities.

The writer, after a study of a recent government report on industrial education in Germany, no longer has any doubt of the value of such education "in building up the commercial and mechanical fabric of Europe."

"Institutions like the Charlottenburg Royal Technical High School, and the Leipsic High School of Commerce, with thousands of students from all over the world, take university rank, and combine valuable researches with the highest industrial training. The 'improvement schools' of Munich, which Dr. Kerchensteiner originated for youths who entered trades at the earliest legal age, have been imitated until there are now several thousand, attendance upon which is compulsory for hundreds of thousands of apprentices. The trade gilds have partial direction of these schools, and contracting employers must see that their boys and girls attend classes. Gild schools, state trade-schools, and state commercial schools abound everywhere. The net results of the system are seen in the efficiency to which it has raised German commerce and manufacturing, and the sharp lines of cleavage it has established between the various laboring and professional classes. At ten or twelve every boy must choose, according to his means and aptitudes, between the preparation offered by classical, semiclassical, liberal, technical, commercial, or trade-schools, or enter a shop with the privilege of going to improvement schools. His life is thus given its permanent direction. The plan crowns with glory the brave efforts of Fichte to start the nation in the paths of scientific experimentation and labor. It has given its point to the Kaiser's watchword that 'the future of Germany is on the seas.'"

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CURRENT POETRY

AT any time a book of such distinction as William Rose Benét's "Merchants from Cathay" (The Century Company) would be sure of a cordial reception. But in this, a season which so far has been notably lacking in volumes of real poetry, it is especially welcome. Mr. Benét's whimsical romantic ballads, melodious and delicate lyrics, and thoughtful poetic studies of life's problems have long been known to the readers of the leading American magazines. Several of them have been reprinted in these columns. His book is not the conventional "slender volume," nor is "promising" the adjective it chiefly deserves. It contains over eighty poems, and not one of these is without the authentic signs of high poetry.

Not that all are of equal merit—a dead level of excellence would be depressing, and, in the work of a young writer, discouraging. But even when the influence of one of Mr. Benét's three masters—Browning, Francis Thompson, and Alfred Noyes—is most evident, there is always some flash of spirit, some turn of phrase, that is strikingly good and strikingly original.

The first poem that we quote is the book's dedication. It is more elaborate in technic than most of Mr. Benét's work; appropriately so, for a dedication is a formal and courtly thing. But it is sincere, as well as elaborate; it glows with a white passion.

To My Wife

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Braver than sea-going ships with the dawn in their sails,
Than the wind before dawn more healing and fragrant and free,
Fairer than sight of a city all white, from the mountain-top viewed in the vales,
Or the silver-bright flakes of the moonlight in lakes, when the moon rides the clouds and the forest awakes,
You are to me!

For you are to me what the bowstring is to the shaft,
Speeding my purpose aloft and aflame and afar.
Through the thick of the fight in your eyes' steady light my soul hath seen splendor and laughed.
Now, however I tend betwixt foeman and friend through the riddle of Life to Death's light at the end,
I ride for your star!

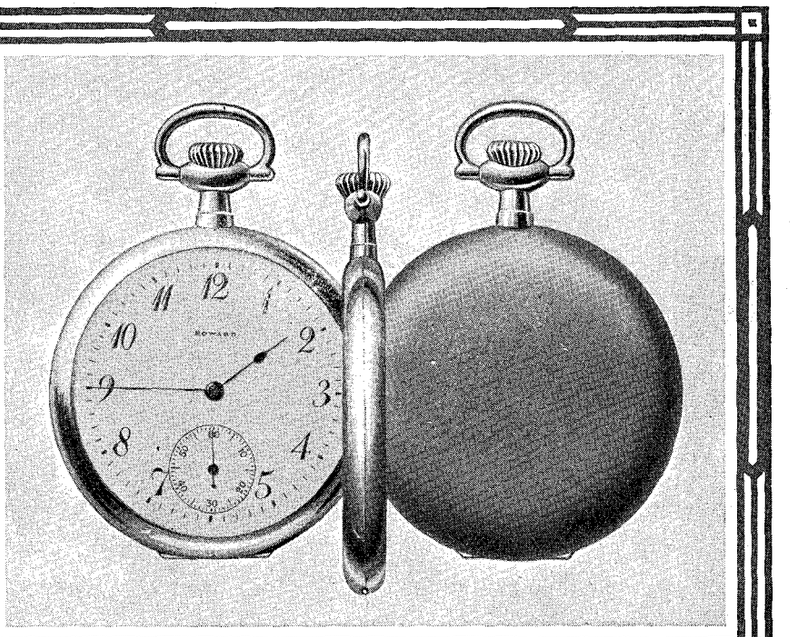
In the following verses Mr. Benét does a difficult thing. He gives actuality to classical figures. The Argo and the Golden Fleece are things remote from our experience, essentially (to us) symbols rather than facts. But this poet, by sheer strength of imagination, gives us intimacy with the heroes of legendary Greece.

The Argo's Chanty

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Orpheus hath harped her,
Her prow hath drunk the sea.
Fifty haughty heroes at her golden rowlocks be!
His fingers sweep the singing strings,
Her forefoot white before she flings,
Out from the shore she strains—she swings—
And lifts, oh, gallantly!

Orpheus shall harp for her,
The Talking Head speak wise for her,
Lynceus gaze sharp for her,
And Tiphys search the skies for her!



A New Howard Watch

THE E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS begs to announce for limited sale, a new watch—the HOWARD 12-size Carvel, 17-jewel, extra-thin, open face, solid gold, at fifty-five dollars. This new watch is *thinner by one and one-third millimeters* than the regular 12-size extra-thin HOWARD. The movement is adjusted to three positions, temperature, and isochronism; cased in a single-joint solid gold case of special design, exceedingly flat and compact.

Selling complete in 14K solid gold case at $55—it is the only gold cased, 12-size HOWARD that you can buy for less than $75.

The small number that we are able to offer this year is due to the time and care given to all HOWARD movements and the necessarily limited output of an organization devoted to fine watches exclusively.

Your representative jeweler will doubtless have a few of these watches on exhibition during the next thirty days.

If you are interested in a reliable watch of the new thin-model type and possessing elements of the distinguished and the unusual, we advise you to make inquiry at an early date. It is an opportunity to own a 17-jewel HOWARD cased in solid gold at the very moderate price of $55.

A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it.
The price of each Watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD WATCH.
The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

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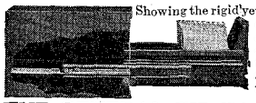
Safety. Rigidity
Adaptability. Economy

Some day a paper lost from your files may mean calamity—or fire may burn, or rats mutilate important documents. Then you'll wish you had installed the ALLSTEEL Filing Equipment. It keeps your papers safe and sound from fire, rats, damp, dust and sneak-thieves. Besides, ALLSTEEL takes up *less* floor space and gives you *more* filing space per drawer. Comes in handy units. Grows with and adapts itself to your business.



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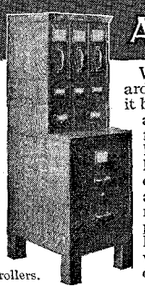

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New York Chicago St. Louis
Cincinnati Cleveland Detroit

May Colchis curse the dawn o' day when first she thundered free
And our golden captain, Jason, in glory put to sea!

Lovely Atlanta
The buskined huntress maid;
The lad who stretched Procrustes on the racking bed he laid;
And Hercules, whose infant thew
The hissing snake of Hera slew;
And Nestor, strong to dare and do,
Bring home each dripping blade!

Castor, ay, and Pollux
Who boxed Bebrycia's king,—
Warriors, seers, and mages at the rowlocks reach and swing;
But heirs to winds uproarious,
The Twain, sons of Boreas,
With furled wings white and glorious,
Most magic are to sing!

Lemnos lies behind us
And ladies of good grace.
Home, bring home the oars again and lift the coasts o' Thrace!
Nor yet the Clashing Islands find,
Nor stark Promethean highlands find,
But here, of far or nigh lands, find
Adventure's very place—
Adventure's splendid, terrible and dear and dafting face.

Then, Orpheus, strike harp for us!
Oh, Talking Head, speak true for us!
Lynceus, look you sharp for us!
And, Tiphys, steer her through for us!
May Colchis curse the dawn o' day when first she thundered free
And our golden captain, Jason, in glory put to sea!

In striking contrast to this sea-drenched song of mighty men and mighty deeds is the following tender praise of the young girls of long ago. In this poem, too, great figures of bygone centuries become as real as if it were only yesterday that they listened to "the seashore's faint-hummed morning tunes."

Umbrae Puellularum

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

The memories of little maids
Are rosy round this gray old earth.
Heroes its glories, these the shades
Of tender evenings, sunrise mirth.

The blue wild lilacs on the dunes
Nod breeze-blown toward a lustered sea.
The seashore's faint-hummed morning tunes
Sing, little maidens, young and free.

The sun-blaze on the shifting blue
Shimmers a fantom down the sands
Where Phenix's daughter strays anew
Trailing arbutus in her hands;

Yet not as 'neath those cliffs whereunder
Her children playmates shrank and cried
When, bellowing o'er the breakers' thunder,
The white bull thrashed the rushing tide,

Dawn on such heights as Tabor's mountain
Shows a child Deborah glad and free;
Rainbows on every sobbing fountain,
A fearless bright Callirrhoe.

I seek not one as Night's sad daughter,
Nor one in Siser's camp on high
When sunset flames with swords of slaughter
And bannered armies mass the sky.

Only as little maidens, gaily
At play by wood and waterfall,
Hillside and sea, I dream them daily
And hear their happy voices call.

Their songs rejoice when morn rejoices,
They murmur home through evening's shades;
The cherished ghosts of children's voices,
The memories of little maids!

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There are many other of Mr. Benét's poems that we would quote—the ringing ballad of Sir John Maundeville, for instance, and that which tells of the merchants from Cathay. But they are too long to reprint entire and we do not wish to mar them by partial quotation. We give, however, a brief, epigrammatic expression of that abasement before nature which distinguishes the poet from the poetaster.

Sincerities

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

I praised myself for nimble wit,
I viewed myself with pride;
But a rock-spring was bubbling it,
And subtler jests beside.

My breathless ardor was my boast,
That raced the heights along,
Till a great wind from off the coast
Drowned it in sound and song.

I preened me on my mood serene,
And knew that mood was none
Beside the quietude of green
Hill-meadows in the sun.

My rational armor seemed of proof,
Yet who could hope to be
Reticent as the clouds aloof,
And stoic as a tree.

. . . . . .

Gladder than I each flower is still,
Nobler are wind and sea,
More reverent is every hill
Than I may hope to be.

From *Harper's Magazine* we take the following well-wrought but melancholy stanzas. The last four lines seem inconsistent with the spirit of the first eight; the poem would be improved by their omission.

God's Will

BY MILDRED HOWELLS

God meant me to be hungry,
So I should seek to find
Wisdom, and truth, and beauty,
To satisfy my mind.

God meant me to be lonely,
Lest I should wish to stray
In some green earthly Eden
Too long from heaven away.

God meant me to be weary,
That I should yearn to rest
This feeble, aching body
Deep in the earth's dark breast.

Here is a pleasant little love-song, conventional but charming. We take it from *The Bellman:*

Vigil

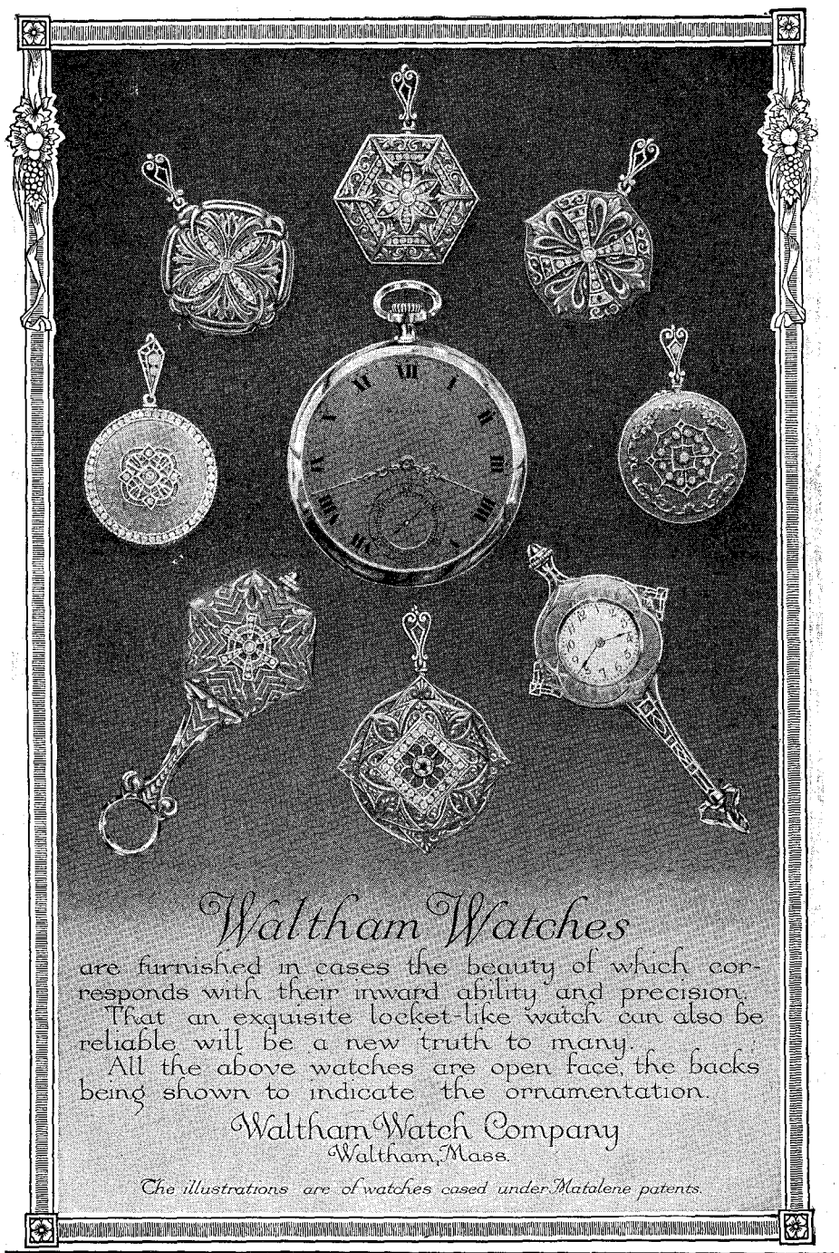
BY RICHARD BURTON

Why should it irk me, the night,
After the day that is done?
Stars, making distant delight,
Dew-pools, instead of the sun?

Soft, cool winds, and the scent
Of gardens, silent and sweet;
Why should I lack of content,
Joys like to these at my feet?

. . . . . .

Winds, waters, skies, be my friend,
Grant me swift sleep, and to wake
Swiftly, my waiting at end,—
Dearest, be mine with daybreak!



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are furnished in cases the beauty of which corresponds with their inward ability and precision. That an exquisite locket-like watch can also be reliable will be a new truth to many.

All the above watches are open face, the backs being shown to indicate the ornamentation.

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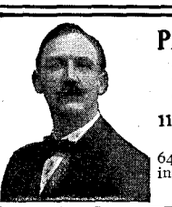

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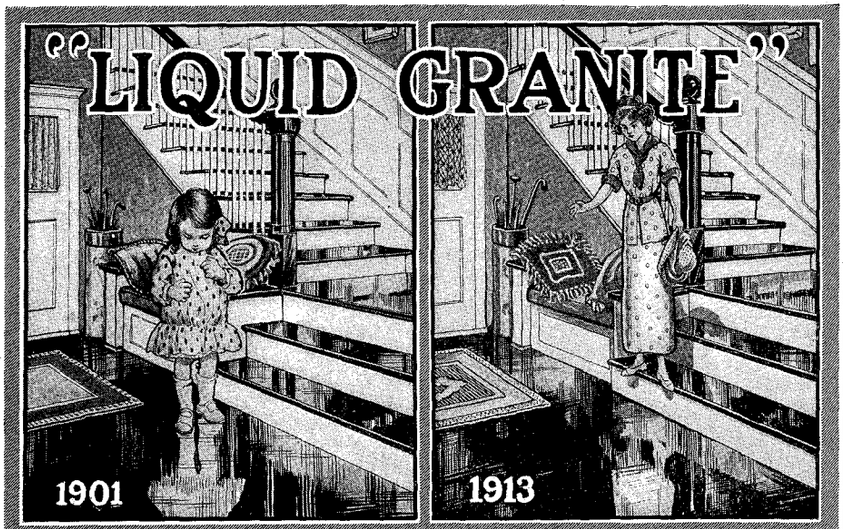
"LIQUID GRANITE"



After 12 Years This "Liquid Granite" Floor is Still Bright and Lustrous

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4, 1913.

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Clean your car with Mobo as often as it needs cleaning.
MOBO preserves the lustrous finish as well as removes all dirt and grease. Does not streak or crack the varnish.
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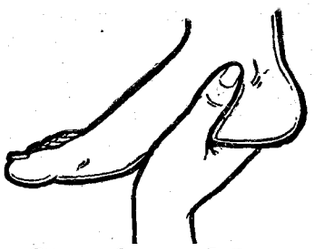

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

College Has Begun.—"D'ye make a living writing?"

"Yep, writing father."—*Cornell Widow.*

General Use.—"The vacuum system seems now to be applied to everything."

"Quite so. I know a number of people who even think with it."—*Baltimore American.*

Too Swift.—"Do any of the good things you hope for come to pass?"

"They all come to pass; but they come and pass so doggoned swift I can't grab 'em."—*Houston Post.*

Genuine Pity.—EXCITED SMALL BOY—"Hey, Mr. Tanks, there's a burglar crawlin' up your front steps, this very minute!"

MR. TANKS—"Poor devil, the missus'll think it's me."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Remembered.—"Did your uncle remember you when he came to make his will?"

"Yes; he remembered me so well that he left my name out altogether."—*Buffalo Express.*

Mutual Joy.—"Were you glad to get back to school and see your dear teacher?"

"Well," replied the very observant boy, "I guess I was just about as glad as dear teacher was to get back and see me."—*Washington Star.*

Neighborly Help.—JESS—"Miss Schreecher is going abroad to finish her musical education."

TESS—"Where did she get the money?"

JESS—"The neighbors all chipped in."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Just to Oblige.—"The doctor says I must quit smoking. One lung is nearly gone."

"Oh, dear, John. Can't you hold out until we get enough coupons for that dining-room rug?"—*Washington Herald.*

Impotent Rage.—"It has been a long time since I have read any contemporaneous poetry that moved me to tears."

"Only the other day I read a poem that moved me to tears."

"How did it move you so?"

"I wept because I couldn't get at the author."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Only Surface Coloring.—WILLIE—"Mama, what's that stuck in papa's throat?"

MOTHER—"That's papa's Adam's apple."

WILLIE—"And did he swallow it green?"

MOTHER—"Don't be grotesque, dear; papa wears a brass collar-button."—*Cornell Widow.*

The New Way.—"What will we put in the magazine this month?"

"About forty pages concerning what we had last month."

"Yes."

"And forty more about what we will have next month."

"And then?"

"That ought to be enough for this month."—*Washington Herald.*

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The Kind We Want.

In spite of all this proverb cant
I think 'twill be agreed
It is a friend in funds we want,
And not a friend in need.
—*New York Sun.*

Diplomacy.—SPECTATOR—"Why don't you rush in and end the row?"

POLICEMAN—"I'm trying to decide whether it's a case for mediation or intervention."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Explained.—"Atkins," said the sergeant angrily, "why haven't you shaved this morning?"

"Ain't I shaved?" asked Atkins, in apparent surprize.

"No, you're not," insisted the sergeant; "and I want to know why."

"Well, you see, sergeant," replied the soldier, "there was a dozen of us using the same mirror, and I must have shaved some other man."—*New York Mail.*

Popularity Counts.—Michelangelo beckoned to Rembrandt.

"I see they've found another of your pictures, Remmy."

The master sighed.

"They found four last week," he said, "and five the week before. Funny, isn't it?"

"That's where the boys who write have the best of you daubers," said John Milton. "You don't hear of any Paradise Lost's being found in out-of-the-way places."

"Nor any Pilgrim's Progresses," added John Bunyan.

"Nor any Hamlets," put in Will Shakespeare.

Rembrandt smiled.

"No," he answered; "I don't. All these discoveries seem to depend on present market values."

And pulling his big velour hat over his eyes he waved his hand and stalked away. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Importance of Being Bryan.—This is selected by *Collier's Weekly* as Secretary Bryan's best story:

The year after coming to Nebraska, in 1888, I delivered fifty speeches against the Republican candidate for Governor, and in each one made it clear why he should not be elected.

He was elected, however, by the usual majority.

On the following St. Patrick's Day I was to make a short speech, and Governor Thayer (whom I had tried to defeat) presided. It was a varied program, consisting of songs and speeches and vaudeville numbers. It was the first time I had been in the presence of the Governor, and I wondered whether he felt any resentment toward me for all the work I had done against him.

At last my turn was reached. The Governor, having been prompted by another man, arose and said: "The next person on the program is W. J. Bryan," and as I came forward he stept toward me, smiled, and extended his hand. I felt greatly pleased that he did not harbor any resentment against me, and grasped his hand warmly as he drew me toward him and whispered: "Quick! Do you speak, sing, or dance?"

He had never even heard of me.

Dining-room of H. Belden, Clifton, N. J. Beaver Board makes a room cooler in summer, warmer in winter. It suits every climate and latitude.

BEAVER BOARD

Walls and Ceilings

PHOTOGRAPHS can not show the beautiful coloring of Beaver Board when painted; but they do suggest the great opportunity it offers for tasteful designing of interiors. The two rooms shown here are chosen from thousands of such interiors—all different.

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Pure-wood-fibre Beaver Board walls and ceiling make this bedroom of Wm. Thompson, Cleveland, Ohio, clean, beautiful and healthful.

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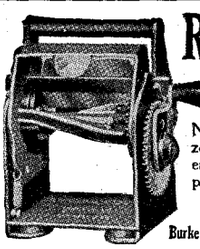

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A four months' trial subscription, beginning November 6, would cost you $1.70 on the news-stand. By pinning a dollar bill to the attached coupon and sending it to us *now*, you get these 17 issues—$1.70 worth—at a saving of 70 cents.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 25.—Raisuli and a small army of followers are defeated by Spanish forces at Glot, Morocco,

The International Conference for the Protection of Workers, at Berne, Switzerland, attended by delegates representing all the leading European countries, adopts a resolution declaring that workers must be allowed a rest of eleven consecutive hours a day and boys under fourteen be forbidden to work at night.

September 26.—Japan sends an ultimatum to China, demanding compliance with her demands in connection with the Nankin outrages within three days.

September 28.—General Chang Hsun, the commander of the Chinese troops at Nanking, apologizes to the Japanese consulate for the killing of several Japanese and an insult to the Japanese flag. The action is regarded as closing the incident.

Sir Alfred East, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, dies in London.

September 30.—The diplomatic corps in Peking vote in favor of recognition of the Chinese Republic as soon as the elections have been held.

The British Admiralty awards the Trade-Unions official recognition.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 26.—Reports of the amount to be derived yearly from the income tax indicate that 600,000 persons with incomes ranging from $3,000 to $100,000 and upward, out of a total population of 90,000,000, will furnish the revenue from that source.

September 27.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations decides to recommend the abolition of the United States Commerce Court.

September 28.—An advance outline of the changes made in the Underwood-Simmons Bill by the tariff conferees shows that the House yielded in 427 items and the Senate in 151, while 97 were compromised.

September 30.—The Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill, as reported by the House and Senate conferees, is adopted by the House by a vote of 254 to 103.

GENERAL

September 28.—Two drug-crazed colored boys, brothers, at Harriston, Miss., start a reign of murder that ends only when four white men, four colored men, and a colored woman are killed, and the two boys lynched. The total number of dead among the colored people may reach a score.

September 30.—The American Road Congress, in session at Detroit, adopts a resolution favoring the passage of uniform road laws by the several State legislatures.

October 1.—The commission form of government for Minneapolis is defeated.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, &c., OF THE LITERARY DIGEST

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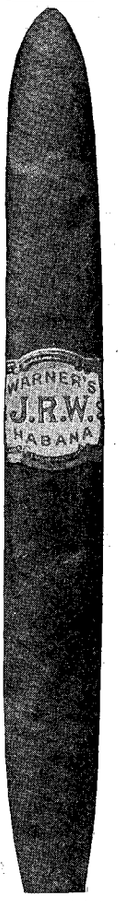

It is made up for me from a special Havana—a mountain-grown leaf of mild and wondrous flavor. A connoisseur who lives in Cuba picks it out for me.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. K.," Repton, Ala.—"Kindly advise me as to the correct pronunciation of the word *pellagra*."

The word *pellagra* may be pronounced in either of two ways: (1) pel-la'gra (*e* as in *pell*, first *a* as in *late*, final *a* obscured almost to the sound of *u* in *but*); (2) pel-lag'ra (first *a* as in *latter*, *e* and final *a* as above).

"G. H. V.," Estancia, N. M.—"Is there any dictionary which contains the words 'overage' and 'shortage'? They are in more or less universal use in banks where tellers speak of 'an overage in their cash' or 'a shortage in their cash.'"

All the dictionaries give the term *shortage* in the sense of "deficiency." The New Standard Dictionary gives the term *overage* in the sense of "surplus."

"F. P. A.," Detroit, Mich.—"Kindly inform me: (1) How *Jacques* is pronounced; (2) Why *Virgil* now appears as *Vergil*; (3) Why persons are now *kidnaped* or *worshiped*, instead of with two *p*'s as formerly?"

(1) *Jacques*, as used in Shakespeare's play (*As You Like It*), is pronounced jay'kweez (*jay* as the word *jay*, *ee* as *ee* in *weed*). As a French name, equivalent to English *James*, the word is pronounced zhahk (*zh* as *z* in *azure*, *ah* as *a* in *father*).

(2) The spelling *Vergil* is perferred because the name appears in ancient manuscripts and inscriptions up to the fourth century as *Vergilius*. *Virgilius* is, therefore, a relatively modern corruption. The exacter scholarship of to-day bases its forms upon the oldest and best authorities; the scholarship of a generation or more ago was less careful in details.

(3) It is only when the vowel is accented that two following consonants indicate that the vowel is short; hence, two *t*'s are found in *matted*, and the word is different in sound from *mated*. But in such words as *kidnaped*, *worshiped*, the vowel in question is not accented, and hence the doubling of the following consonant does not necessarily imply that the vowel is short. But both spellings are admissible—with one *p* and with two *p*'s.

"W. C. U.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Is the form 'none of us *are* going' correct, or is the singular predicate only permissible with the word *none*?"

None is used both as singular and as plural. One may say "none *is*" or "none *are*." Unless something in the sentence indicates that the word is singular, we are likely to feel that it is plural.

"T. F. W.," Portsmouth, Va.—"Kindly tell me where the quotation 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' occurs?"

The quotation, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," is from Laurence Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey."

"K. J. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly advise which of the following phrases is correct: 'We carefully *censor* all copy,' or 'We carefully *censure* all copy.'"

"We carefully *censure* all copy" is a correct sentence, but it does not say what is evidently intended to be said; *to censure* is "to find objectionable." The verb *to censor* is in good use in the sense of "to subject to censorship"; and this appears to be what is meant.

"W. B.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"In the following sentence, kindly advise as to whether the phrase 'compiling a summary' is incorrect or not: 'Mr. Jones is *compiling a summary* of what has been published,' etc. Some maintain that it is right to say 'compiling a summary,' others claim that a summary is a compilation and therefore can not be compiled."

It seems to us that a person who objects to "compiling a summary" because a summary is a compilation ought to object to "building a house" because a house is a building. We should not regard the one expression as any more incorrect than the other.

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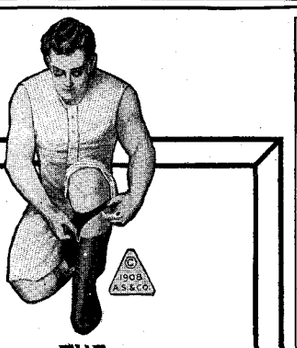

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT CANADA EXPECTS UNDER OUR NEW TARIFF

SINCE it became a practical certainty that the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill would be passed by the present session of Congress, Canadians have been actively making preparations for shipments of their products to this country. A correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, writing from Ottawa, says the Department of Trade and Commerce of that country looks for "great increases in exports of the principal Canadian commodities affected by the bill." Abundant signs are seen that "extensive preparations are being made to take the fullest advantage of the changes." This activity is especially noticeable in live stock, meats, hay, coal, fish, and some lines of manufacture. Following are this writer's comments on the trade figures of Canada for the first five months of the fiscal year,—that is, up to September 1st. All "show great increases":

"Canadian exports during August broke all records. Total imports and exports for August were $97,742,581, a gain of nearly $8,000,000 over August, 1912. Exports of agricultural products in August—nearly all to the United States—were $18,000,000, a gain of $5,000,000 over August last year, while the total exports for August—mostly to the United States—were $64,000,000, a gain of $9,000,000 over August, 1912. For the five months' period ended August 31, the total of imports and exports was $456,723,167, compared with $418,658,748 for the same period last year.

"American and Canadian buyers of live stock, hay, and other agricultural products for export to the States are much in evidence throughout Ontario, Quebec, and the other eastern provinces. Cattle and hay buyers are especially active for exports to the Buffalo, New York, and Boston markets. Practically all available live stock has been bought up for shipment to these markets after the enactment of the bill.

"The reduction of the hay duty from $4 to $2 a ton has enormously stimulated buying. Lumber activities are noticeable. In the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia a great revival of selling to the New England States, especially of fish, lumber, coal, and agricultural products, is foreshadowed by present activities."

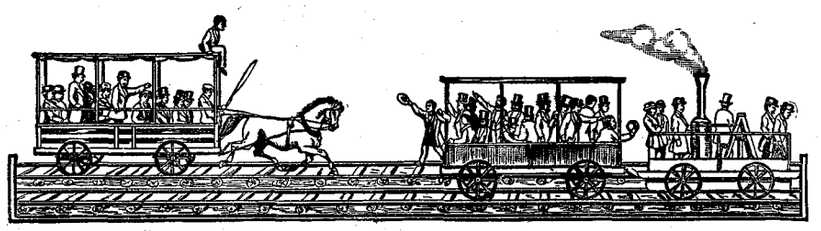
Accompanying these preparations for larger trade with us was "a growing fear that the impending increases in exports will further increase the cost of living in Canada, already at high-water mark." Predictions were made of a demand for some general lowering of the Canadian tariff also. The present government was said to be "watching the situation with the keenest interest," while the opposition party, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, expected to "profit greatly by events following the enactment of the bill." In other words, Canadians, if they found they had to pay more for their own products because of the new demand from the United States, would insist on being allowed to pay less for the products they imported from the United States. Predictions were freely made that a strenuous effort would soon be organized to secure a reduction of duties on goods imported from this country.

Should such a movement lead to success it would be a singular sequel of the reciprocity agreement so cordially promoted by President Taft, and so severely rejected by the Canadians. Similar ends would thus be reached by another route. *The Journal of Commerce* believes that success for a movement of this kind, combined with our own new tariff, would much increase the volume and value of trade between this country and Canada and to the benefit of both countries. It goes so far as to declare that free trade between these countries "would be as certainly advantageous as it is between the eastern and western, or northern and southern sections of the United States, or the eastern and western provinces of Canada."

THE B. & O.'S PAST AND PRESENT

"When you see $75,000 worth of live, growling motive power pick up 1,500 tons of West Virginia soft coal in $36,000 worth of modern steel equipment, wiggle it to the summit of the Alleghanies and roll it over the top toward the Atlantic seaboard," says a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*, "you begin to perceive how largely man's work consists in moving things from where they are to where he needs them." The coal here referred to was left by nature in distant mountains but is needed on the seaboard in Baltimore. Because of this fact great locomotives toil with loads of it up the western side of the Alleghanies day and night, without end or rest.

Only a few years ago the question of putting down coal on the seaboard at Baltimore ceased to be one of putting down a certain quality, it ceased to be one of putting coal down at a low cost; it had really become one of putting coal down in the quantities required. A limit had been reached—not, however, to the amount of coal that could be produced, but to the amount that could be transported. The B. & O. had reached its



From the New York "Times Annalist."

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transportation limit when Daniel Willard was made president, and undertook to increase the B. & O.'s hauling capacity 50 per cent. In solving that problem Mr. Willard, in three years, has spent about $60,000,000. Of his work the writer says in detail:

"The main artery of the Baltimore & Ohio is from Baltimore to Cumberland. From Cumberland two arteries diverge, one running through Pittsburg to Chicago and the other through Wheeling and Cincinnati to St. Louis. Mr. Willard found these two arteries suffering from strangulation in single-track tunnels, one at Sand Patch and the other at Tunnelton, crossing the Alleghanies; and some of the most efficient traffic men in the world were losing their souls trying to punch the trains through. The big Mallet mountain engine could not be got through at all. In both places new double-track tunnels, with lesser grades, were constructed alongside of the old, and as the old ones could still accommodate traffic, that made three tracks across the mountains where there had been one before, and the system was unstrangled. The new tunnels cost nearly $2,000,000 each.

"Romance has not gone out of railroading, if you look for it. The difference is that people are accustomed to see great works nowadays performed as a matter of course, and waste not the time to make an ado about them. When Thomas Swann, as President of the Baltimore & Ohio that ran only from Baltimore to Cumberland, promised his shareholders that he would carry their road to the Ohio River, it seemed a tremendous thing to promise. He did it. That was heroic. Later John W. Garrett promised to take it to Chicago, and did, and he is famous. Neither spent one-third as much as $60,000,000 in three years.

"To say that one built the road from Cumberland to the Ohio River and that the other built it to Chicago is to allocate to each an achievement in physical proportions that every one knows. But to be able to say that between Little Cacapon and Orleans Road Daniel Willard eliminated a 0.5 per cent. helper grade, established a continuous east-bound grade of only 0.1 per cent., and put four tracks where there were but two before—that does not appeal irresistibly to the imagination. Only an engineer can fully appreciate it. That is now the biggest piece of improvement work doing on the Baltimore & Ohio. It is known as the Magnolia cut-off and will cost $6,000,000. It extends over a distance of seventeen miles.

"You begin to see the differences between the work of a railroad man to-day and that of the Swanns and Garretts. They were intent upon pushing their rails on to new places; the problem to-day is to rebuild mileage on lower grades and put down two, and three, and four tracks where one was enough before. They were for conquering distance; to-day the work is intensive, and a railroad man dreams not of extending his line so much as of revising his grades, reducing curvature, and weighting his track with good 2-inch rock."

Oldest of American railroads is the Baltimore & Ohio. Its first piece of mileage—a stretch of fourteen miles from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills—was opened in May, 1830. It has been oddly said that this piece of road existed as a railroad before locomotives. By this is meant that its projectors decided first to construct a railway and then to employ as motive power the most efficient power obtainable, whether it should prove to be horses or steam. At that time the locomotive had

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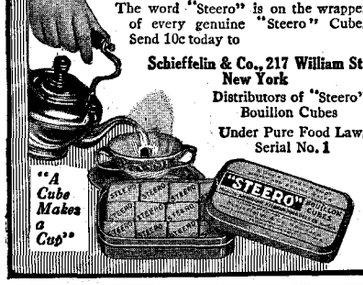

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just appeared on the horizon as a competitor of the horse.

Much discussion took place as to the comparative merits of the two motive powers. In order to have a practical demonstration, an actual race was arranged over this first piece of B. & O. road between a horse and a locomotive, as shown in the accompanying illustration, taken from an old cut. Eventually the result was that the horse won the race. But later developments in the locomotive demonstrated the superior qualities of steam as a motive power on rails. Four months after this memorable trial, a locomotive was making regular trips between Baltimore and Ellicott Mills.

THE EXPECTED U. P. "MELON"

Gossip and predictions as to the "melon" to be opened by the Union Pacific Company has continued active into October. Just what form the distribution would take has been matter for much difference of opinion. It might be a 10 per cent. distribution, or a 25 per cent., or even a 40 per cent. one in cash, or it might be a distribution, in part of cash and in part of stock in railroads already in part owned by the Union Pacific, such as Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, and New York Central. Among the suggestions was one that the company might make a large distribution in cash and then increase its own capital stock, permitting stockholders to purchase this new stock with the cash already distributed to them, the entire volume of stock, new and old, then to pay 8 per cent. instead of 10. In many quarters there has long existed a belief that the Union Pacific management ought to find a way to reduce its dividend as a concession to public sentiment. A cash distribution followed by an increase of stock after the plan here suggested would accomplish that result in a way that has commended itself to some students of the problem.

A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* has outlined in interesting detail the position of Union Pacific as to cash on hand and securities owned. The company at present has a book surplus reaching to the enormous sum of $220,000,000. This is substantially 100 per cent. on its own capital. In this sum, however, are included certain large holdings of stock at what they cost the company. In the present deprest state of the market, these securities show a paper loss of $38,000,000.

The writer says a large portion of this enormous surplus was accumulated "through the financial foresight of E. H. Harriman, combined with some good fortune." Mr. Harriman's unsuccessful attempt to get control of Northern Pacific resulted in the end in a profit to the Union Pacific Company of about $58,000,000. The stocks he acquired during that memorable contest with the Hill interests were afterward sold by the Union Pacific (in 1905 and 1906) for much higher prices than he paid for them, Northern Pacific bringing 232½ and Great Northern 348. To this profit for Union Pacific of $58,000,000 is to be added a further sum of $18,000,000, the same being the net profit from the recent sale of Southern Pacific shares under the Supreme Court decree. These Southern Pacific shares, which cost about $70, were sold for about $90.

The writer goes on to say that the Union

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Pacific has become much more than a railroad, or a mere investment proposition; it has, in fact, been approaching "a banking proposition," a condition which for a railroad is "adverse to public sentiment at the present time." For a railroad to pay its stockholders 10 per cent., and to hold in addition a 100 per cent. surplus in cash and securities in its treasury, looks like something of a "menace to itself, its stockholders, and the railroad interests of the country." Says the writer further:

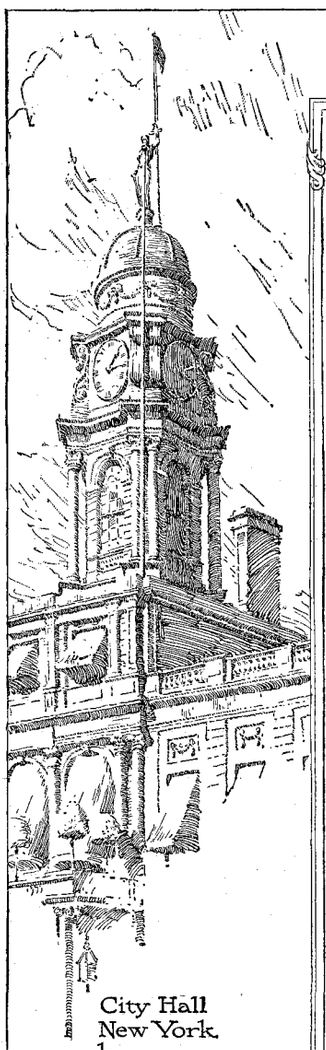
"In the merger dissolution plan which provided for transfer of the Central Pacific to Union Pacific the price agreed upon was $104,000,000. Were Southern Pacific compelled to dispose of the property by court decree this price might be shaded. Deducting $100,000,000 from the Union Pacific $220,000,000 surplus as a reserve against the possible purchase of Central Pacific, and an additional $38,000,000 as the shrinkage in Union Pacific's investment securities at present prices as compared with the cost at which they are carried on the books, leaves $82,000,000 for improvements, possible further shrinkage in asset values, and a margin for the extra distribution.

"With an annual surplus after dividends of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, Union Pacific will probably have $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 additional surplus by the time the Supreme Court would reach a decree in a suit to compel sale of the Central Pacific. This should be ample to take care of improvement expenditures meanwhile, leaving the bulk of the above $82,000,000 available for distribution.

"Nobody could have then dreamed that the genius of a Wall Street broker would cause Union Pacific to rise phenixlike from its financial ashes and in less than ten years put Union Pacific at the head of the railroad interests in the United States. When it started upon a career of expansion, geographically and financially, continuing until it reached from Puget Sound to the Gulf of Mexico with a $50,000,000 lap over into old Mexico, nobody imagined that, when arrested and sundered by the courts because of its size, the financial problem on its hands would be the free distribution of its accumulated treasury, notwithstanding an annual distribution to its common stockholders of $22,000,000, as contrasted with 1893, when there was only $8,000,000 of net earnings with which to pay $12,000,000 of charges.

"If the Union Pacific directors conclude to retain in the treasury the equivalent of $50,000,000 in cash, and securities that could always be relied upon to yield another $50,000,000, we think they might find in the balance something approaching $40 per share in cash or securities, or $86,000,000. Coupled with any such announcement of a $30 to $40 dividend should go a statement that annual dividends beginning with the next quarter would be at the rate of 8 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. per annum."

A second article in the same paper discusses the extent of the distribution which the Union Pacific management might properly make. Regard in this matter must be had for a possible need of funds by the Union Pacific in the near future for purchase of the Central Pacific. The Union Pacific must safeguard itself against any risk of having to borrow money for that or any other purpose, and especially in stringent money markets. But all this could be done and a generous distribution still be made to the road's stockholders. The writer believes that a dividend amounting virtually to $45 a share could be distributed, and still leave the company with



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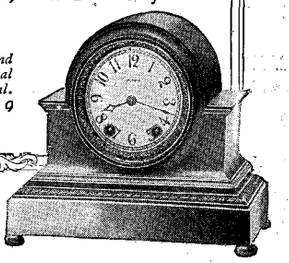

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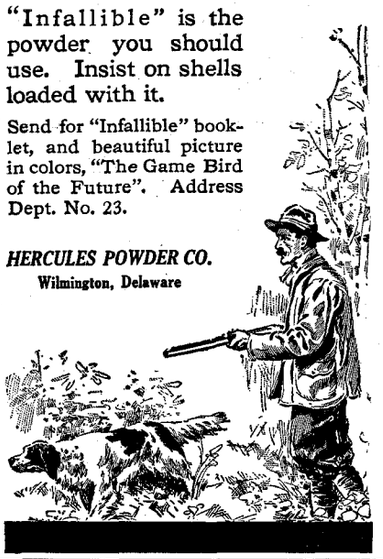

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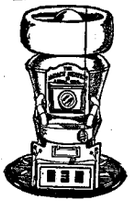

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with patented "Down Draft System," is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc. It delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired and saves 1-3 to 1-2 in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid, with special plans, detailed instructions, and necessary tools. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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a profit and loss surplus of $80,000,000. This surplus would be its bulwark against any possible financial needs in a stringent market.

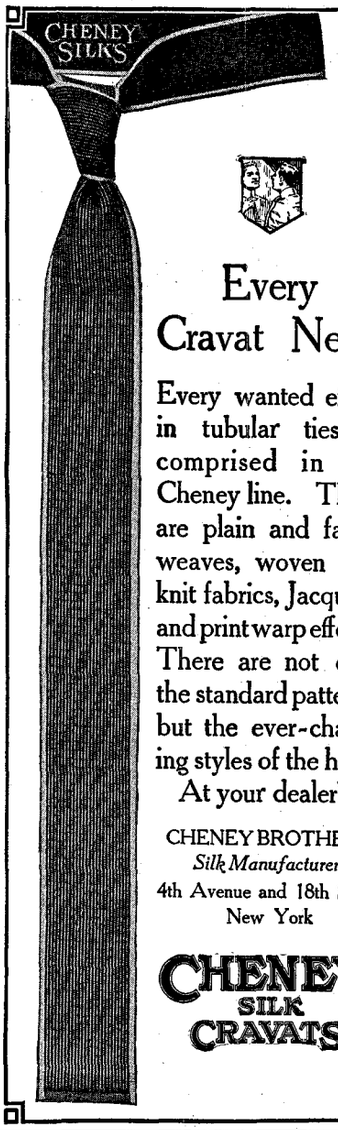
As a matter of fact a profit and loss surplus of $80,000,000 would probably be more than the company would need in the worst imaginable conditions. The writer estimates that $50,000,000 would provide an ample reserve against possible requirements. The company might even keep $75,000,000 in cash on hand, awaiting a solution of the Central Pacific problem, and meantime could safely distribute to stockholders $25 in cash and from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 in the securities it owns. All this would mean a dividend of from $25 to $45 per share.

The writer again emphasizes the point that public sentiment is now adverse to railroads doing a banking business, for that is what the Union Pacific, with its millions of cash, has been doing. When any road is in such a condition of prosperity, engineers and firemen are apt to demand higher wages. So also will public commissions be apt to resist any demands from a company for higher freight rates. If the Union Pacific desires to stop demands for wage increases and for rate reductions it must "get its affairs down to a purely railroad basis, so that employees and shippers will not be clamoring for participation in the profits of its banking business."

HUGE UNIFIED MORTGAGES

The recent hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the New York Central's application for permission to issue a huge mortgage, in which eventually to consolidate existing mortgages, and to include new issues as called for, is one of several contemporary signs of the great demands that will be made on capital in coming years. It is not so very long ago that the creation of a similar huge mortgage by the Great Northern Railway called attention to this coming demand. Still more recently a third potent sign has appeared in news that the St. Paul road has in preparation a similar scheme for the unification of outstanding bonds and other funded obligations, the figures named being $600,000,000. That sum would not only unify all the existing bonded debt of the St. Paul road, but would provide for its needs during a long term of years. At the annual meeting of the road on September 26, a resolution for the creation of such a mortgage was adopted. No details were given as to the probable sum for which it would be issued. Indeed few of the details have yet been worked out. The St. Paul proper at present has outstanding $299,554,755 in bonds. Just how the proposed issue could run to $600,000,000 is explained as follows by a writer in the New York *Times*:

"The St. Paul now has outstanding a total of $455,000,000 of bonds, including the bonds on the Pacific Coast extension, which amount to more than $173,000,000. Out of this total, however, the company holds in its own treasury not less than $156,000,000. Its bonds in the hands of the public fall just a little short of $300,000,000. The new bond issue, according to the terms which are now being discust, would provide, however, not only for the outstanding bonds, but probably for the full amount of the various classes of bonds which have heretofore been authorized.



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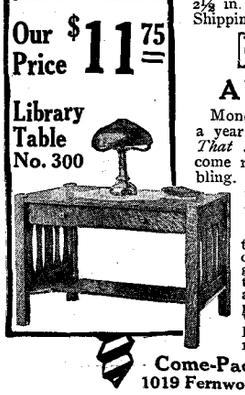

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"In round numbers about $110,000,000 of bonds have been authorized above the amount already issued to the public, or held in the treasury. This brings the total amount of bonds up to $565,000,000. If all of these bonds are to be covered by the new mortgage, as is thought likely, with some margin for future issue in addition to the bonds already authorized and unsold, the amount of the new issue might easily be as high as $600,000,000. It is not expected that the St. Paul will make any effort to refund its existing bond issues, but will leave them to be provided for as they mature by issues of the new general mortgage bonds through which the funded debt of the system will be gradually unified."

The earliest road to undertake financing on this colossal scale was the Burlington, which in 1908 authorized an issue of $300,000,000 to take care of existing issues and provide for future needs.

FAMILY MARKETING UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

With the new tariff bill made into a law, families throughout the country will at once be curious as to its effect on the cost of food and clothing. Comparative statistics, compiled in Washington and printed last week in *The Evening Sun* of New York, show just what changes were made in the duties on about forty different articles. These all enter into the primary cost of living,—that is, they are articles of food and clothing. Many of them will now be admitted from foreign countries free. Many others are still dutiable, but the rates have been reduced, in some cases very materially.

In the matter of clothing, it is to be kept in mind that the reduced rates will affect ready-made goods more perceptibly than clothes manufactured in this country, inasmuch as difference in the wages of labor entering into the cost is a greater factor than difference in the cost of material. It is believed that an ordinary suit of clothes ready-made will now cost from three to five dollars less than formerly; when the price remains the same, a very distinct gain will be secured by getting a suit made from better cloth than before. Clothes made to order will be affected to something approaching the same amount. Many experts in these matters contend that the benefits coming to buyers of clothes will be seen mainly in the better quality of the cloth used. In case, however, a purchaser desires to obtain a suit of clothes at from three to five dollars less than formerly he can do so when satisfied with cloth of the same quality as before. Following is the list of articles referred to, with the duties imposed under the Payne-Aldrich Bill and the duties which now go into effect under the Underwood-Simmons Bill:

Product	*Present Law*	*New Law*
Sugar	48.5 %	Free.
Tea	Free.	Free.
Coffee	Free.	Free.
Salt, pound	7 cents.	Free.
Bread	25%	25%
Milk, gallon	2 cents.	Free.
Cream	5 cents.	Free.
Eggs, dozen	5 cents.	Free.
Butter, pound	6 cents.	2½ cents.
Oatmeal, pound	1 cent.	½ cent.
Flour, barrel	45 cents.	Free.
Cheese, pound	6 cents.	2½ cents.
Meats	10%	Free.
Wheat, bushel	25 cents.	Free.
Potatoes, bushel	25 cents.	Free.
Cabbages	2 cents each.	Free.

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FOR MEN

Perfect fit, unshrinkable quality, superior workmanship and the highest grade materials obtainable have made GLASTENBURY the popular **TWO-PIECE FLAT KNIT UNDERWEAR** for over half a century. Every garment is shaped to the figure and **GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.**

Look for our trade-marks; they guarantee longest wear and absolute satisfaction.

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Made in fifteen grades; Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, of fine Wool and Worsted.

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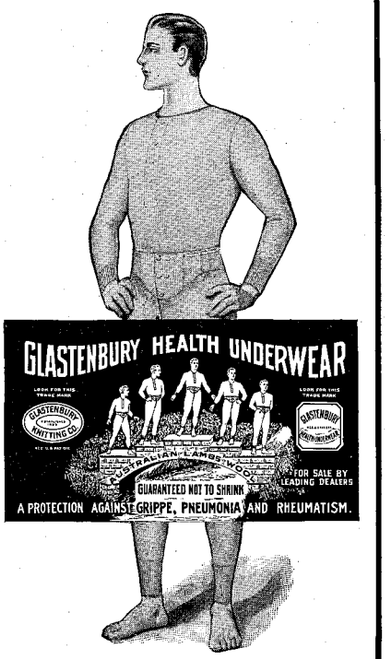
Natural Gray Wool Winter Weight (double thread) ..... **at $1.75**
We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on
Natural Gray Worsted, light weight **at 1.50**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight ..... **at 1.75**
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight ..... **at 1.50**
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight ..... **at 2.00**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight ..... **at 2.50**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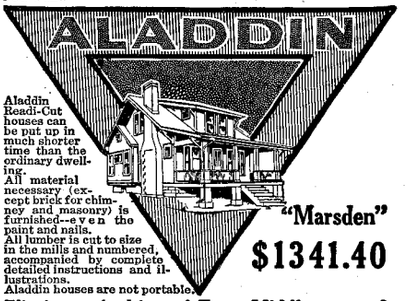

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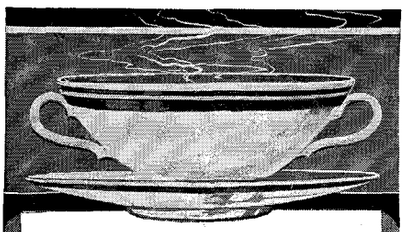

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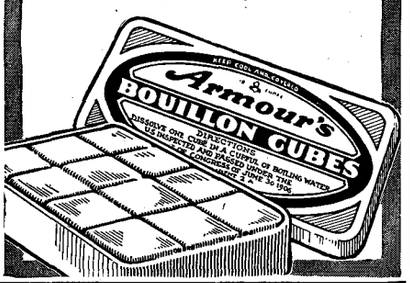

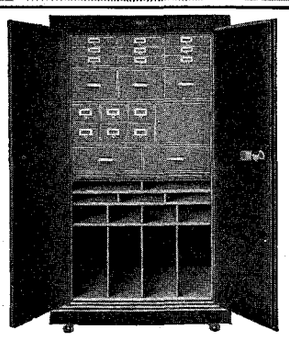

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Nearly all other vegetables, natural state	25%	15%
Vegetables, sliced or otherwise prepared	40%	25%
Pickles	40%	25%
Vinegar, gallon	7½ cents.	4 cents.
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, pears, green or ripe, bushel	25 cents.	10 cents.
Edible berries, quart	1 cent.	½ cent.
Lemons, limes, grapefruit, oranges, pound	1 cent.	½ cent.
Molasses	48.5%	Free.
Cattle, each	$3.75	Free.
Sheep, each	75c.–$1	Free.
Barley, bushel	30 cents.	15 cents.
Macaroni, pound	1½ cents.	1 cent.
Poultry, pound	3 cents.	1 cent.
Raw wool	43.90%	*.....
Wool yarns	79.70%	18.90%
Wool blankets	72.90%	30.90%
Wool underwear	93.90%	35.70%
Wool clothing	79 %	35%
Wool dress-goods for women and children	99.7%	35%
Cotton clothing	50 %	30%
Cotton table damask	40 %	25%
Cotton collars and cuffs	64 %	30%
Cotton stockings	75 %	40%
Cotton underwear	60 %	30%
Trimmed hats	50 %	40%
Brooms	40 %	15%
Oilcloths	44 %	25%

* Free after December 1.

FUTURE GREAT DEMANDS ON CAPITAL

Wide comment for some weeks has been made in financial circles on a recent statement by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, as to the enormous demands which will be made on capital within the next few years. Mr. Vanderlip had in mind at the time he spoke the demands of one industry only, since he was speaking before representatives of one—the electrical. He remarked that when present promises for larger uses of electrical energy in industrial work, agriculture, and interurban transportation lines are considered, it appears that new capital, amounting to approximately $400,000,000 a year, will be required. In other words, there will be needed an average of $8,000,000 for every week during the next five years. Within the same period, steam-railroad securities to the amount of $1,000,000,000 will mature, while for new work on railroads, in betterments and extension, judging from the requirements of the last five years, there will be in the coming five years a call for about $3,000,000,000 more, so that the railroads will need for refunding and fresh capital about $4,000,000,000. If to this sum be added the requirements of States and municipalities and the electrical demands, there will be needed between now and the end of 1918 something like seven or eight billion dollars. No account is taken in these figures of the demands for general industry and trade.

Mr. Vanderlip happily said that figures like these "sound more like astronomical mathematics than totals of hard-earned dollars." The raising of this money is now "the practical problem that financiers have directly before them." As to how the money will be raised, and the ability of the American people to provide it, "Holland" says in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"If normal conditions, political and economical, can be restored within the next

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year or two there seems to be no reason to doubt the ability of men of finance to secure this enormous amount of fresh capital. It certainly can not be secured for the railroads until there be some change in the attitude of the public and the legislatures, State and national, toward the railroad companies. But it must be obtained, or else there will be great danger that business will be stagnated; that there will be a congestion of traffic.

"Sir George Paish, in a recent article in the London *Statist*, clearly intimated his belief in the ability of the people of the United States to create new wealth convertible into money which will be needed for the important financing required in the United States in the next five years. If the American people were expert in practising personal economies, and if American municipal and State administrations were managed after the highly systematized and economic methods which characterize our great corporations, there would be not the slightest doubt about the creation of new wealth utilizable for capital and equal to the amount named by Mr. Vanderlip in the next five years.

"Part of this wealth must come from the soil, and indirectly, of course, all of it will be produced by the soil. There is no reason for believing that the American harvests will retrograde. The climatic misfortunes which have impaired a part of the harvest this year are not likely to occur again for several years. There is good reason for expecting that the harvests of next year may approximate, if they do not exceed, the greatest harvests yet garnered. Mr. Hill thinks that the American harvests should yield approximately each year $1,500,000,000. But there must be, he confest, considerable advance toward the mastery of scientific agriculture before so great a sum as that can be realized from the American crops.

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NEW LIFE ON AN OLD ROAD

An article printed here a week ago set forth the remarkable work done by President Underwood in imparting new efficiency and prosperity to the Erie Railroad. Another road long in need of restoration is now in process of definite reconstruction—the Missouri Pacific. President Bush came to the Missouri Pacific only a few years ago as a new man, believed to possess ability adequate to the solution of the road's great problem. He seems likely to accomplish in time for the Missouri Pacific results similar to those which President Underwood has so well achieved for the Erie.

The road's recent report shows that the last fiscal year, when compared with the previous one, was marked by a financial improvement exprest in a credit balance of $1,562,000, as against an actual deficit for the previous year of $2,000,000. Another item in figures that expresses the improvement is the one for "density of traffic." By that term is meant the average number of tons of revenue freight transported one mile per mile of operative road. "Density of traffic" is a measure of quantity much resorted to by railroad men. In the case of the Missouri Pacific, it showed for the last fiscal year an increase of 17.8 per cent. over the previous year and an increase of 28.66 per cent. as compared with two years ago.

Next.—This contribution is very faulty in spots, but we give it as it was postcarded to us. We are fond of the contributor:

"In a sweet Ohio village, whose chief industry is tillage, I sought a barber-shop to get my hair cut. I didn't find the hair man, but a note tacked on the chair ran: 'Lam the stovepipe if you want me. Charley Faircut.' So I hit the pipe and waited till a girl came in, who stated: 'Say, paw he's busy now out in the barnyard. He's a-workin' like a fool, clippin' ol' Hank Ramsay's mule. You're the next one; but I'll bet that you'll get darn tired!' Buck Danks."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Insupportable.—"Well, Henry," said the fair maid, "did popper ask you if you could support me in the style to which I am accustomed?" "No, dear," said Henry. "He merely informed me that he couldn't, and gave me his blessing."—*Judge.*

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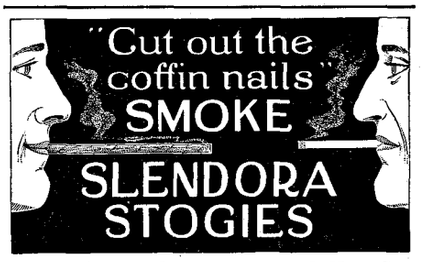

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